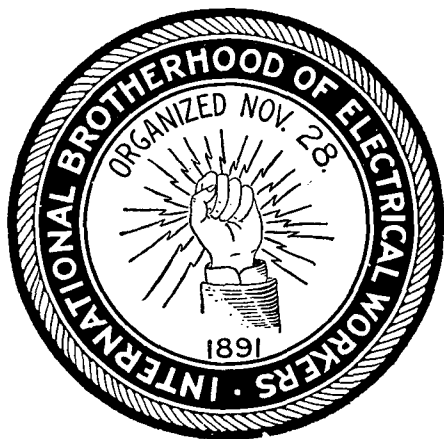


THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

The Electrical Workers' Controversy of Vital Importance to Trade Unions of the Entire Continent.

The decision some time ago of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the Electrical Workers' controversy is of vital importance to the trade union movement of Texas and the entire continent.

If the principle of unity of action; a united union organization; a united trade union movement; (each craftsman in his union; his union in its international, and the international unions united); is to be maintained, then, no bona fide labor union or central body of labor can afford to violate or permit to be violated the decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in this matter.

That decision was made in the interest of the trade union movement after mature deliberation (against the policy of secession, division and disruption); and, in favor of the principle of solidarity and unity of labor's forces in organization.

That decision calls upon all bona fide labor unions, State Federations and Central Bodies to "recognize such local unions only as are entitled to full recognition, which are in full affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of which Messrs. McNulty, Collins and McCadden are president, secretary and treasurer, respectively."

Do you see any mincing of words there? A principle is involved.

Ask yourself, Mr. Union Member, whether or not you believe in defending the principle of unity? Do you deny a portion of the members of your union the right to withdraw and start another opposition union? If you are opposed to such plan or policy you are bound to recognize the principle in this controversy, and it is your duty to stand by the American Federation of Labor and its officers in this matter.

Here is the action taken at the recent convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor at San Antonio upon the subject matter:

"Resolved, That the Texas State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Antonio, Texas, May 11-14, 1909, does hereby instruct its incoming officers to comply immediately with Art. XI, Sec. 1, of the A. F. of L. constitution.

"Resolved, further, That we urge upon all Central Bodies and affiliated organizations to comply with said law."

The language is unmistakable. It was adopted with less than ten opposition votes after the following law was read to the convention which clearly covers the Electrical Workers' controversy:

"Art. XI, Sec. 1 (A. F. of L. constitution). No Central labor union, or any other Central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

In view of the foregoing the San Antonio Trades Council upon May 27, 1909, took the following action upon the subject matter:

"It was moved and carried that the Trades Council comply with the request of General Organizer M. Grant Hamilton to appoint a committee to confer with the (for the purpose of having them to come back into their international union) seceding members of the Electrical Workers, and also, to comply with the decision of the A. F. of L."

That was the proper action to take in this matter.

All Central bodies of Texas should comply with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in this matter at once for numerous reasons, viz.:

1. Because a vital principle is involved.

2. Because it is the decision and law of the A. F. of L.

3. Because the secessionist is a divisionist and disruptionist.

4. Because (in this instance I speak as a native Texan and give an individual opinion) it might be possible that if the

trade union movement of Texas can be relied upon at all times for loyalty and fealty to the national trade union movement's principles, policies and laws, more assistance might be rendered to the Texas trade union movement in the future by the national trade union movement. Think it over!

5. And last, but not least, because a compliance with the decision and law of the American Federation of Labor in the Electrical Workers' controversy is right.

Sincerely and fraternally,

HENRY M. WALKER,
General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

PRESIDENT McNULTY'S REPLY TO CIRCULAR LETTER FROM J. L. COOK.

GREETING:—

The plans proposed by the Pacific District Council cannot be accepted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The reasons are as follows:

First.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has a Constitution which prescribes the manner in which Conventions and Special Conventions can be legally called. This Constitution was ignored by a number of gentlemen who assumed that they spoke for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as a whole and an illegal Special Convention was called in the face of the fact that all Local Unions in the Brotherhood were officially notified that such convention could not legally be held. We maintained then and we maintain now that the Convention held in St. Louis was illegal.

Second.—The Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does not provide for a referendum vote on the legality of any convention. The legal and bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers takes the firm and positive stand that the St. Louis Convention was illegal and we refuse absolutely to recognize any action taken by the illegal St. Louis meeting.

Third.—No one realizes the unfortunate condition of the Brotherhood at this time more than I do and every effort was put forth at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor in an effort to reunite our organization. All of the details of this controversy were submitted to a special committee of that convention and even before this committee had entered upon its work of investigation, Secretary Collins and myself made a proposition to Mr. Reid and his associates that we would enter into an agreement with them not to become candidates for

any office within the gift of the Brotherhood at the next convention, special or regular, on the ground that while we were confident we had performed our duty in the exercise of our functions as officers, still we felt that there were any way in which we might save the Brotherhood we were willing to make personal sacrifice. We were met with a flat refusal, the opposition stating that they desired to hear our case. The Special Committee then proceeded to listen to both sides of the controversy. At the conclusion of the hearings the committee made its report to Convention and outlined a plan whereby the Brotherhood could be reunited. Secretary Collins and myself made a statement before the Committee and reiterated that same statement upon the floor of the convention that we would abide by any decision arrived at by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Special Committee's report was adopted. Organizer Hamilton, of the Federation, was appointed for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the recommendations of the Committee and called both sides of the controversy together and suggested that an agreement be entered into by both sides stating specifically the manner in which the recommendations of the Committee should be carried out. This agreement was signed by J. J. Reid, F. J. Sullivan, Harry Sherman, H. W. Potter and H. S. Whalen; also by F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, S. J. Fay, Francis J. Sweek, and M. S. Culver.

It was believed at the time of the signing of the agreement that the side represented by J. J. Reid and others had taken this step in good faith, but it soon developed that they had no intention to comply with any part of the agreement which they had voluntarily signed.

At the January meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor J. J. Reid appeared and was questioned by the Executive Council through President Samuel Gompers relative to the carrying out of the agreement and he (Mr. Reid) there stated that he and his colleagues had refused to live up to any part of the agreement, that additional suits had been instituted, and informing the Executive Council that it was not the purpose of him and his colleagues to carry out the provisions of that agreement. It has since developed, however, that Harry W. Sherman of Rochester makes the statement that he was never consulted in reference to carrying out the agreement, and further, had he been consulted he would have insisted upon a strict compliance with that document.

The plan proposed by the Pacific District Council is not feasible from the fact that the St. Louis convention was illegal and from the further fact that the gentlemen who represent the Dual Organization would not be bound by any agreements or suggestions looking toward a reuniting of the Brotherhood without an unconditional surrender upon the part of the regular and recognized organization. This is proven by our past experience in the abrogation of the Denver agreement. As a further evidence that Reid and his associates would oppose any plan for reuniting the Brotherhood is the fact that J. W. Murphy on April 23, 1909, filed suit against Organizer M. Grant Hamilton to have him enjoined from prosecuting the work which the American

Federation of Labor has directed him to perform. This act wholly disregards the fundamental principles of the labor movement, and evidences a desire to cripple and disintegrate the organization which they assume to represent.

With the knowledge of all these facts, together with the documents being spread broadcast containing vulgar, unsupported and malicious statements relative to the officials of the American Federation of Labor and every one not in accord with the opposition's plan of procedure it will continue to be the policy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to maintain its dignity and integrity.

Right shall not be compromised with wrong!

The Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will occur next September. It will be a Convention of Electrical Workers recognized as the legitimate organization of the General Labor Movement and held in accordance with the laws of the I. B. E. W. Our Brotherhood could have been reunited and be today one solid organization had it not been for the inexcusable and malicious abrogation of the Denver Agreement, but we have full confidence to believe that the rank and file of the Electrical Workers of the country will soon realize that method, system and order must obtain if our Brotherhood is to be successful.

Yours truly,

F. J. McNULTY,

Grand President,

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

PASSING OF VAN CLEAVE; LET'S HOPE FOR A BETTER DAY.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

THE interesting information is authoritatively given out that Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has quit. That is, as president of the Manufacturers' Association, he will no longer give his invaluable (?) services in the union-crushing business. In the official organ of his association he writes his "Parting Salutation," and declares that he will no longer be president.

In this valedictory effort he bestows most of his thought to a rehashing of his relentless hatred to the organized labor movement and its men. To this feature it is scarcely necessary to call attention. This is now of minor importance. He says that without the "slight-

est shadow of provocation" on his part the labor leaders attacked him.

We call attention to the letters written by Mr. Van Cleave to his friend and chum, the detective, strike-breaking agent Turner, the letters we published in the last issue of the American Federationist. These letters were written by Mr. Van Cleave in the early part of 1906, long before there was any dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of which he is president. We refer to these letters as showing the policy, purpose and practice of Mr. Van Cleave in his rank antagonism to unions and his hope for the destruction of union labor. Let us quote a few of his declarations in his letters. He said, "I do not believe it to be wise to begin right away to put in non-

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nion or men who are obnoxious in any way."

"It may be possible for us to begin in a quiet, unassuming, and systematic way to put into our shop as many of the non-union molders as can be found in this country."

"I am particularly anxious to have the Iron Molders' Union commit an overt act that will cancel and wipe out of existence all the trade agreements now in existence between the employers' association and the Iron Molders' Union."

"It is going to be my business to run the Iron Molders' Union and Mr. Keough into a trap."

These and other equally illuminating sentiments clearly show whether or not organized labor "attacked" Mr. Van Cleave without the "slightest shadow of provocation" on his part.

In one portion of his "Parting Salutation," Mr. Van Cleave says.

"Understand me, I am not retiring on account of any attacks which the American Federation of Labor has made upon me, or which it may make. I want to give this statement all the emphasis that words can place upon it. So far as regards any further injury which it can do to me or to my business, that organization's power is spent. I can laugh at all the assaults which it will make upon me in the future, if it makes any at all. Necessarily, however, it will take a little time for us to recover fully from the effects of the attacks which it has already made."

If Mr. Van Cleave is not retiring on account of the defensive attitude of the American Federation of Labor to repel his savage onslaughts, why was it necessary for him to give his denial "all the emphasis that words can place upon it?" Does it not rather appear that Mr. Van Cleave "protests too much" and that beneath it all is the real confession of the fact that there has grown up a strong revulsion of the feeling against his policies among the thoughtful manufacturers, members of his association? Indeed, in another part of his letter he unintentionally confirms this. He says "a few members have left the association in the past year or two."

How "few" Mr. Van Cleave would be unwilling to publicly admit, but there is evidence on every hand that progressive, thoughtful employers, to a very large extent, are tired, out of touch and out of sympathy with the lengths to which Mr. Van Cleave has gone in employing the detective, spy system, character assassination and union destroying. They are not in sympathy with his effort to muzzle free press and free speech.

It is true beyond doubt that there is a change of feeling among a large number of employers. This is shown by the em-

ployers' association in Seattle and many other cities throughout the country who have tired of the Van Cleave slogan of the so-called "open shop" and are now in agreement with organized labor; who find by experience that the most competent, intelligent, and self-respecting workers are in the ranks of the much misunderstood labor organizations of our country. The Typothetae (employing printers' association) recently adopted a resolution departing from the so-called "open shop" policy, giving their members power and authority to enter into trade agreements with the printing trades unions, and to establish the eight hour day.

The collective bargain, the trade agreement, is coming to be recognized as the proper method by intelligent, far-seeing employers. They realize that these are an intellectual and economic advantage in adjusting the relations and labor conditions with employees.

In the recent negotiations between the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators in the anthracite regions, the agreement reached, while not recognizing the union in specific terms, yet agreed that the representatives of the organization should represent all the men before the companies and arbitration boards in any grievance which they might have. It was agreed that ordinary business between the unions and their members may be transacted upon the companies' grounds and in the mines, and that men discharged for activity in the cause of unionism may appeal, have the case reviewed, with a view to reinstatement.

The modification of the Buck's Stove and Range injunction against the American Federation of Labor by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and the recent Minnesota decision of Justice Elliott, all tend to show the broadening of the public conception of the rights of the wage earners to organize, to protect and promote their rights and their interests, and to secure for themselves and their fellows the very best possible conditions under which they render so valuable a service to society.

If Mr. Van Cleave has not yet reached that state of mental development (and perhaps he never may), it is to his own disadvantage.

We do ourselves the additional pleasure of quoting one of Mr. Van Cleave's quotations in his "Parting Salutation." and one that probably in future he will often remember that "God Almighty hates a quitter." In bidding a temporary adieu to our friend Van Cleave, we beg to quote from one of his letters in the American Federationist last month, and ask him whether he believes that his "Friend Gompers will be frothing at the mouth" when Van Cleave quits his job?

As we have frequently said, there is no personal ill-will entertained by the men of labor against Mr. Van Cleave, or any other employer, but the rank and file of the men of labor of our country have some knowledge of their rights and their interests. They have some conception of their American citizenship and sovereignty and the responsibilities which they entail. They are determined to exert the former and anxious to bear the latter, but in so doing they also understand that as individuals, and under the chaotic condition of the so-called "open shop," there is no hope for the exercise of either. Their hope lies in their work and in their

united, intelligent, constructive action in union and federation.

It is needless to say that we entertain neither hope nor desire that the National Association of Manufacturers shall elect as its president some supine employer who has neither the courage, intelligence nor the honesty of his convictions; but he need not be an extremist or a fanatic or centuries behind the times. A man filling so responsible a position should be an employer representative in character, representative in business, and representative of the best conceptions of American manhood and citizenship.—American Federationist.

LABOR LEADERS WANTED.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

MEN with red blood; men of iron; men with brains; men with a vision; men who will dare do right though the heavens fall. No "boozers" need apply. The business is too serious and there are too many interests involved, both on the part of capital and labor, to entrust the workingman's side of the controversy to any but clear-headed advisors. It's all right to be a good fellow, and it's a good thing to be popular with the boys, but when a man is only that, he soon loses his grip on his job, and those whom he is supposed to represent soon lose theirs. When booze interferes with such a leader's business, he is very apt to sacrifice his business.

Preference will be given to peacemakers instead of strike-makers. Not that a labor leader should never call a strike. God pity him if he hasn't the nerve when the time comes for him to do so. The right to protest should belong to every man. But the best labor leader is the man who calls the fewest strikes, because he has the tact and the sense to settle the trouble without an industrial conflict. If war is hell, then strikes are "purgatory."

Our flusters and bluffers will not be considered, and the chap who has only the gift of gab will not have a look-in. We need men who regard the labor leader's job as a proposition that requires the exercise of good gray matter. Only the brainy fellow who can make fully as much money at his trade can make good on this job. It is no cinch. It is easier to work in the shop at day's wages.

If the labor leader is honest, he will nevertheless be slammed occasionally by both sides, but he will have the comfort of a clear conscience, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that some day

he will be given due credit for sincerity of purpose. If he is dishonest he will unquestionably be found out, and he will be held in contempt by all classes of men—including himself—to the end of day.

But while the job presents difficulties, there are in it great possibilities. There never was a greater chance for leadership. But the demands are more exacting, the qualifications more numerous, and the things to be obtained more varied than ever before. The labor leader must be a statesman—not merely a politician. He must be an educator—not simply an agitator. He must be a preacher of social righteousness and of justice for all men.

UNITED HATTERS' VICTORY.

NEW YORK CITY, June 19, 1909.

To the Members of Organized Labor—Greeting:

It affords us great pleasure to inform you that after a five months' struggle with the National Association of Manufacturers we have at last made a substantial break in their organization—twenty-one manufacturers in the Connecticut districts having resigned from their National Association and are now operating union factories and using the union label of our organization. While the twenty-one factories is quite a relief, and is of great value both morally and financially in the fight we are now waging, there are still outside some fifty factories, and we are determined to wage the fight against them stronger than ever until the last one agrees to operate a union shop and use our union label. The manufacturers and their agents have tried to make it appear that the fight is declared off. This is done for the pur-

pose of stopping any donations which we may receive from the members of organized labor. The twenty-one factories which are about to open will not be under way for several weeks, and will not be able to render any financial assistance to those who are still out, and in the meantime our members who are still continuing the fight are badly in need of help.

We would urgently request that you make the most liberal contributions possible, and we now feel that we can promise, with almost a certainty, that every manufacturer in the hat industry who declared for the open shop on January 14th last will be compelled in the very near future to again recognize the union and use the union label of our organization.

Thanking you for your generous donations, which have made it possible for us to secure this partial victory, and assuring you that if you will do your part, the United Hatters of North America will be able to report a complete victory in the very near future, I am

Respectfully yours,

MARTIN LAWLOR,
General Secretary.

JOHN A. MOFFITT,
General President.

CALIFORNIA A GOLD MINE FOR ASIATICS.

Senator Perkins, a few years ago, while addressing the United States Senate upon Chinese Exclusion, submitted statistics showing that the Chinese had, in thirty years, sent or carried to China \$800,000,000. A prediction made in 1906 indicated that in a like period the money taken or sent out of the United States by the Japanese would exceed that sent out by the Chinese.

That this prediction is in a fair way of realization may be seen from the figures submitted, based upon the number of Japanese in California, as per census reports of 1890 and 1900, and from a "Statistical Pamphlet" published by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

In 1890 there were 1,147 Japanese in California; in 1900 there were 10,151, the rate of increase being 900 per cent. Estimating that each Japanese saves and transmits to his home 50 cents per day—and this estimate is possibly far too small—the amount for the decade ending 1900 would exceed \$12,000,000. The increase of the Japanese population in California, 1900-1908, approximates 55,000, an increase of nearly 8,000 a year. Figured on the 50 cent basis, the total amount, including that of the past decade, would approximate \$75,000,000 from California alone and in the short period

of eighteen years. If we should include in this statement all the Japanese on the mainland of the United States and in Hawaii—estimated at 200,000—the total amount would exceed \$250,000,000. Beside the savings and remittances of those engaged in agricultural and domestic occupations, we have an army of merchants and manufacturers, whose profits, derived from business transactions with Americans, run so high as 30 to 35 per cent on the capital invested, and whose remittances to Japan are made through the numerous Japanese banks and mercantile institutions.

Is it any wonder that the Japanese government encourages the migration of its people? If we closed our doors to her as she is doing in Manchuria and Korea, or burdened her trade with rebates and differentials, where would her gold supply come from? Had the enormous amount of gold of which California has been drained by Asiatics been received by white men and women, it would have passed through the natural channels of trade and remained in the State for permanent investment, and our progress, instead of being remarkable, would be little short of marvelous.

A. E. YOELL,
Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.

MY MISSION.

By EBEN E. REXFORD (Forward).

I was longing for a mission—
Something men would count as grand;
Something that would win the praises
Of the lofty in the land.
So I squandered time in waiting
For a chance that never came—
Quite forgot to think of others
In my yearnings after fame.
But one day I had a vision
Of the needy close at hand—
Of the poor whose hearts are hungry
As they journey through the land.
Starving for a word of comfort,
Yearning, but alas! in vain,
For the love of those about them.
And the smile that lightens pain.
Just a little deed of kindness.
Just a word of hope and cheer.
Just a smile! They cost so little,
But they make it heaven here!

Thus it was I found my mission—
Knew what work God meant for me,
And I cried, "Forgive my blindness;
Now, at last, thank God, I see!"
And my heart that had been selfish
In its longing to be great,
Saw broad fields of labor waiting
For me just outside the gate.
I have sought to scatter sunshine
In a dark and cheerless place;
Loving words have given courage—
Brightened many a weary face.
In the joy of helping others
God's good time I waste no more
Since my life has found its mission—
Found it at the very door.
Oh, the little deeds of kindness,
And the words of hope and cheer,
And the smiles that cost so little—
But they make it heaven here.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Brotherhood to be held the coming September will be the most important Convention in the history of the Brotherhood and will without question have the largest number of delegates in attendance in the history of the organization. Among the many important questions which will be considered will be the revision and addition to the present Constitution, particularly with relation to provision for strike benefit and out-of-work benefit funds. Perhaps there is no more important legislation with which the trade union has to do than that of provision for maintaining the organization during periods of difficulty, and therefore, the provisions for strike benefits are of tremendous importance in the life of the organization, as is also the provision for out-of-work benefits. The experience of those organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has been that the most powerful factors in conserving the interests of the organization in periods of strife and panic have been these benefits. Provisions can be made under the Constitution for a sinking fund covering a specified period before it goes into effect for the purpose of properly meeting the expenses of such a fund and maintaining its integrity. It is, therefore, essential that members of local unions present for the consideration of the convention such plans as are deemed best suited to the inauguration of the suggested systems.

The Cigar Makers as well as the Printers have strike and out-of-work benefits as well, the latter organization having a pension fund for its old members who are unable to continue at the trade. The importance of these measures to the trade union movement cannot be too greatly emphasized and it is absolutely necessary that such plans as are practical and sound be adopted.

It is not too early for the local unions to discuss the legislation to come up at the coming convention and it is essential to the progress of the Brotherhood that each L. U. take this matter up each meeting night until the convening of the convention so that their delegates may be properly familiar with the issues to be considered and the questions discussed.

It would, perhaps, be a good method for each local union to appoint a committee on constitution to analyze and report back to the local unions for discussion such additional features or revision of present features which would be of greater service in the progress of the organization.

While our Brotherhood during the past few years has had more than its share of difficulty and has had to meet forces for the disruption of the

organization, it has passed through these crises and maintained its integrity in every respect—not only is it on the road to better things today than it ever was, but it has helped maintain the solidity of the labor movement so necessary for permanent progress and the achievement of results.

These things have been gained after an effort and it should behoove every member of the Brotherhood to give his best effort for its continued advancement. It is regrettable that there should have been in the ranks of the organization men who sought to destroy when they could not rule; who have pursued a policy of selfish personal aggrandizement at the expense of their fellows, but who failed in their designs and purpose to destroy an organization of labor which perhaps more than any other in the movement has such splendid prospects for the future.

Each Local Union of the Brotherhood should see to it that its best material is sent to the coming convention to represent the local and to further advance the progress of the Brotherhood.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR THE WORKERS.

In the December, 1905, issue of *THE ELECTRICAL WORKER* we prepared and inserted the following editorial relative to the need for protective legislation for the workers of the country, particularly those engaged in hazardous callings, in which our own craft was included:

"The resolutions presented by our delegates and adopted by the Convention of the A. F. of L. which met in Pittsburg on November 25, 1905, marks an epoch in the fight to secure protection for the Electrical Workers engaged in outside construction. Each year throughout the country the lives of hundreds of linemen are being sacrificed to the greed for large dividends and the criminal negligence and inadequate protection of the large corporations, who are sending to eternity the means of support of many dependent families. But the effort will be made and will continue to be made until there is placed on the statute books of every State in the Union such laws as will give that protection necessary to all men engaged in this hazardous work. It is the purpose of the I. B. E. W. to have introduced in every State and Congress bills calling for such remedial legislation and the co-operation of the trade union movement will be of powerful assistance in their enactment."

When we prepared the above editorial our object was to create an interest on the part of our membership in the matter of protective legislation for the workers engaged in industry and particularly those workers of our own craft.

The Illinois Industrial Commission, of which the writer is a member (being appointed by the Governor of Illinois), reported to the recent session of the Illinois Legislature a bill providing protection for the health, safety and comfort of employees throughout the commonwealth and the bill reported became a law and received the signature of the Governor of the Commonwealth.

In this bill which provides in 31 sections the necessary protection for the workers of the commonwealth there is included measures protecting the

workers engaged in our craft, and included in Section 1 of the bill which provides for the protecting of all machinery, designating same in detail, it is provided *that all systems of electrical wiring or transmission* and all dynamos and other electrical apparatus and appliances be properly protected, thus placing under the jurisdiction of the factory inspector's department the supervision of this work.

The bill further provides:

Sec. 5. If any elevator, machine, electrical apparatus, or system of wiring, or any part or parts thereof, in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop are in an unsafe condition, or are not properly guarded, where reasonable to guard the same, the owner or lessee, or his agent, superintendent or other person in charge thereof, shall, upon notice from the Chief State Factory Inspector, remedy such unsafe condition within a reasonable time after receiving such notice.

In the report of the Industrial Commission the following recommendation was made to the Governor and the Legislature: "As the efficient enforcement of the provisions of the act will require an additional number of deputy factory inspectors skilled in the various crafts' work which they will be called upon to inspect, it is respectfully requested that provision should be made for the appointment of a sufficient number of skilled inspectors."

It will, therefore, be noted from the above recommendation that only such men as are skilled in their craft work will be appointed as inspectors over work which is covered in the provisions of the bill.

We also attach herewith editorial which appeared in the September issue of THE WORKER of 1908, at the time of the appointment of the Commission, also copy of the letter of the Governor of Illinois to the electrical worker on that Commission:

MEMBER ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Chas. S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, has appointed Grand Secretary Peter W. Collins as one of the three representatives of Labor on the Commission to investigate and report on necessary legislation for the health, safety and comfort of employes in the State of Illinois.

The appointment of this Commission was authorized by the last Legislature, and its duties will be to investigate and advise the enactment of remedial legislation for the protection of the health and lives of the workers.

The other representatives of Labor on the Commission are Pres. Edwin Wright, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Wm. M. Rosell, of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

It is a fact that the necessity for legislation to protect the toilers is strikingly evident in every State in the Union, and the sacrifice of life, which is a shame and menace to the future of our country, is needless and must be stopped. In our own craft we are brought face to face with the necessity for such legislation. Our members follow a calling which is hazardous and dangerous in the extreme, and the skill required is of the highest order. It is therefore incumbent upon the employer to see that lives are not needlessly endangered and that the men who do the work are protected.

It should be mandatory upon all corporations—including light, power, telegraph and telephone—to protect their employees.

It will be the object and purpose of the electrical worker on the Commission to thoroughly investigate conditions and report and recommend the passage of measures for the protection of the health, safety and comfort of the employees.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR.

State of Illinois, Executive Department.

Springfield, June 10th.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,
Springfield, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:—In connection with the approval of the bill relative to the use of hazardous and dangerous machinery, I wish to thank you as a member of the Commission which prepared this excellent measure and to thank you for the faithful services rendered to the State by you as a member of the Commission.

Yours truly,

(Signed) CHARLES S. DENEEN,
Governor.

FIGHT AGAINST CORPORATE ABUSE. We regret exceedingly the seeming indifference of the present national administration against corporate abuses.

We note that the efforts of the predecessor of the present incumbent of the White House were in an entirely different direction from that of President Taft. It is rather significant that progressive measures have not received the endorsement of the present executive, although in his campaign for election to the presidency he made emphatic promises as to his position on this great question.

The cry of "let us alone" which has been raised since Mr. Taft's election by the great financial and corporate interests, particularly the railroads, seems to have his endorsement.

This cry of "let us alone" is merely an attempt of the interested to lead the public, which they led for so long, again into their pathways of inactivity. We can but feel that there is something lacking at the present time in the enforcement of the laws against the special interests of the country and it is to be hoped that this condition will not be the continued policy of the present administration, although such seems to be the course which it will pursue.

THE TARIFF. It is indeed gratifying to note the confidence of the people in the tariff tinkers at Washington.

Rockefeller and his friends are cared for by Aldrich and the slogan of the Nestor of the Senate is: Revision upward.

What the nation needs is more real men at Washington like LaFollette, Gore and men of their kind. Its about time the consumer—whom Senator Lodge calls a fictitious character—was given a square deal.

Perhaps, after all, we will have to wait until senators are elected directly by the people and the initiative and referendum are in effect throughout the land.

**THE TRADE
AGREEMENT.**

Of the many questions of moment to the labor movement in its advancement and progress there is none of greater importance or of more far reaching effect than that of the

trade agreement.

In the first place the purpose of the trade agreement in itself emphasizes the importance and necessity of conference between employer and employee and a manifestation of the come together spirit, the finding of a common ground upon which both sides can stand without injustice to either, or without the sacrifice of either principle or self-respect,—thus the trade agreement is a potent factor in the labor movement for good, not only in its value as a common ground upon which both sides can meet and agree to certain things, but it emphasizes and aids the spirit of harmony which should exist between employer and employee for the accomplishment of greater things. Indirectly the public to a great extent is a gainer by the trade agreement as conditions of employment are made stable, and conflicts which often arise through misunderstanding of the different points of view are thus avoided. The day is passed when the employer who has men engaged with him in industry can say that he is to be the only judge of the conditions which surround the industry and the men employed in its pursuit.

In the past this sophistry was the basis upon which much of the ill feeling and misunderstanding between both the employer and the employee was founded and the trade agreement is a recognition by the employer of the present day of the injustice and untenableness of the position previously held that he alone was responsible for the progress of industry. To the worker engaged in industry more so than any other factor depends the success of industry and the assurance of a permanent industry depends upon the interest of the worker to a large degree. A worker who is fairly treated and who is recognized for his value to industry renders better and greater service to its advancement for he recognizes that in giving his best effort in the achievement of results he is aiding not only himself but the community and adding to the value of industry and progress.

The time is passed when the employer can assume the attitude of hands off and the acknowledgement of the reciprocal relations between both employer and the employee is the basis upon which the progress and advancement of industry depends, and thus is emphasized the need and the occasion for the trade agreement, for in the trade agreement there is the recognition by both forces that their relations are to a great extent reciprocal and that upon the harmony of these relations depends not only the welfare of the employee but the welfare of the employer and the public.

The moral value of the trade agreement is great and as a factor in the uplift of the worker it is of more than passing moment. The obligation of carrying out the letter and spirit of agreements is incumbent upon both parties and a violation of either the spirit or the letter cannot be tolerated without the sacrifice of the principle underlying the question itself.

Thus the employee as represented by the trade union owes it to himself, to his organization, and to the public to abide by, without violation, the spirit and letter of the obligation entered into in the making of the agreement.

The employer on his part also is under the same obligation and neither side can retain their self-respect or the respect of the other factors, without a strict compliance with the letter and spirit of the obligation.

In the building up of conditions and the maintaining of such conditions the trade union movement owes much to the trade agreement, for we find in those industries where the trade agreement is in effect and its value appreciated, success and progress of the trade organizations. The employer also is a gainer because he is assured of settled conditions and an assured guarantee that his competitor will have no added advantage in the competition of business.

The Civic Federation in this respect has done much to aid in the better understanding between employer and employee of the duties of each to the other and of both to the public, and in its trade agreement department, which is headed by that staunch trade unionist, John Mitchell, which endeavors to bring into mutual conference for the purpose of eliminating strife and adjudicating questions at issue, the employer and employee, and the founding upon such conference of equitable basis of business transaction and the establishment of the trade agreement.

Men may differ at times as to the advisability of certain actions, but few thinking men can disagree with the propositions laid down in the fundamentals of the trade agreements that peace and harmony, that equity and fair play between labor and the employer are not only essential to the maintenance of industry, but to its permanent progress.

Thus, this factor is one of tremendous importance in the life of our organizations, for it tends to a better understanding of our reciprocal relations and makes possible peace and harmony in the industrial world.

Therefore, I would say that labor appreciates fully the importance and value of a coming together, of thrashing out around the conference board the questions that create misunderstanding and arriving at settlements of a permanent nature that are equitable and impartial.

Let us use our utmost endeavor in this cause to the end that the progress of labor may come on apace and its achievement be made permanent.

LABOR'S WORK. In a recent article which appeared in one of the magazines Jno. Thayer Lincoln writes as follows:

"The loss of the individuality of the worker under the factory system was, I believe, the direct cause of unionism. The worker could no longer approach his employer directly, as man to man, and in order to make himself of force he was compelled to combine his efforts with the efforts of others, and unionism was the result.

The value of trade unions is a subject too broad for our present discussion, but that the movement is of value to the workingman can not be denied. That it may serve the employer in his relation with the employee, I believe is likewise true. It is hard to believe that less than a century ago any combination of workmen was punishable by imprisonment, yet such is the fact. Today, not only is the right of combination encouraged by law, but privileges are granted workmen to further the principle of collective bargaining—a movement which seeks to place the worker in the same relation with his employer as that which existed between them in the beginning of the factory system: a movement which recognizes the dignity of the workingman as an individual.

The labor problem in one aspect is, how justly to divide the profits of industry between the man who buys and the man who sells labor. This division of profits must accomplish two things—first, the employer must receive a fair return on his invested capital; second, the employee must receive a living wage. The problem involved in collective bargaining is the same problem which master and man faced when they quarreled out their differences as they worked side by side in the shop, only multiplied many times; and its solution lies in the same fairness and mutual respect which, in an earlier day, restored harmony between two antagonistic shop-mates—the parties to an individual bargain.”

It is evident from a reading of the above paragraphs that the writer has a firm grasp on the subject which he presents under the title of “The Time Clock.” Its value as an addition to the literature on the subject of the relations between the employer and the employee cannot be questioned. The spirit of the article is an indication that at least some of the present day writers on the question of labor and its relations to industry are manifesting a desire to become acquainted with the problems underlying the movement of labor and to handle the same in a sensible manner. Too often contributions to the magazine and sometimes special volumes fail even to show an ordinary familiarity with either the economic problems or the relations between the employee and the employer.

It is, therefore, gratifying to know that even those magazines whose readers cling to the rather narrow paths that articles appear which manifest a desire to be of service in the determination of the questions surrounding the labor movement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some men, measured even by their own standard, are indeed *small*.

Men are too often inclined to resent the infringement of right who fail to appreciate the obligations of duty.

We like to meet men with opinions, even though different from our own; the man without them may be a good fellow, but the service he renders is below par.

A SHORT STORY OF SOME EVENTS IN THE I. B. E. W.

The referendum vote on the Constitution as adopted at Louisville was: 7,512 in favor, and 1,610 against.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, it was mandatory upon the Local Unions to vote on the Constitution as a whole.

Many members of the I. B. and some L. U.'s objected strenuously to this provision and voiced their protests, some heaping coals on the heads of the general officers rather than upon the offensive—to them—clause in the Constitution. Now, every delegate in attendance at Louisville knew the work put in on the Constitution; the cross currents that were each day evident and the conferences by the *classes* to adjust things to the satisfaction of all,—an impossible thing in the affairs of men, but be that as it may, the effort was tried. After the adoption of the Constitution it was set up for printing and after the issue was run off, electro plates were made from the forms at a very small expense (\$15.00) for future editions.

These electros saved the I. B. approximately \$600 on future issues of the Constitution.

It may be interesting to add that about 20,000 old Constitutions were at the printing office of the Wilkens Co. when we took office. These had to be sold as junk.

COMING TO GENERAL OFFICE.

On the 26th of October, 1905, I came to the G. O. to take up my duties as G. S., as the G. P. had telegraphed me to come on as the retiring G. S. was to leave on Nov. 1.

Upon my arrival at the G. O., I learned also that the bookkeeper then in charge was to leave at the end of the month, four days away, so that my opportunity for getting acquainted with the affairs of the I. B., its books, etc., would be one of some work. My first days, therefore, at the G. O. were days of seeking to know things without even so much as a guide.

One of the important things that appealed to me was the printing and make-up of the *ELECTRICAL WORKER*, and I immediately gave my attention to this subject.

The following experience with one printer who had received many thousands of dollars from the I. B., may be pertinent in these notes and I therefore insert it:

When I assumed charge of the General Office as Grand Secretary on November 1, 1905, the contract for the printing of the *ELECTRICAL WORKER* had been verbally given by my predecessor to C. F. Sudwarth Printing Co., who had been printing the *ELECTRICAL WORKER* for the past two years.

As I deemed some changes necessary in the make-up of the November issue, I informed Sudwarth that a written bid for the *WORKER* would be necessary before he could go ahead with the issue. He forwarded a bid for the printing of November and December issues, and it was \$200 less than what the October issue cost. As we asked him to furnish a bid for one month, he was requested to send in a bid for the November issue only, and we invited other printers to forward bids on the same proposition. Sudwarth Co. was the lowest bidder and they printed the November *ELECTRICAL WORKER*.

In December we requested bids for the December issue, and Sudwarth was again the lowest bidder (and, strange to say, this bid was \$100 lower than his bids of a few days previous), and we gave him the contract for printing the *WORKER*. About the 3d of December a bill arrived at the general office from Sudwarth calling for a payment of \$55.70 for supplies ordered in October and November for the General Office. On looking over the same there were three items for supplies which had never been received by me at the General Office. I called up the Sudwarth Co. and informed them that as the supplies were not received, the bill should be corrected and those

items stricken off. Sudwarth informed us they never made mistakes of this character and the bill could not be corrected. We assured the Sudwarth Co. that unless it was corrected we should decline to pay the same. The following day we received this communication from C. F. Sudwarth:

P. W. COLLINS, *Sec'y.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1905.

Int. Bro. of Electrical Workers.

SIR: Having repudiated the current account for supplies furnished you, I beg leave to advise you that before proceeding with December issue of THE ELECTRICAL WORKER, I will require a certified check covering contract price for the same.

The Brotherhood is not an incorporated body and has no standing in court, can not sue or be sued, and I fail to find you personally quoted in either Bradstreet or Dun.

I regret very much that this step is deemed necessary, but prudence compels me to take this step in order to protect myself.

Respectfully,

C. F. SUDWARTH.

Our answer was—and by the way, Sudwarth Co. had done \$15,000 worth of business with the I. B. E. W. in the previous few years—an immediate call on the above firm for the purpose of securing all of our property, cuts, copy, etc., in their possession; in which we were successful. After securing new bids, with Sudwarth Co. left out, we awarded the printing of the WORKER to the National Publishing Co.

A few days after the above incident a young man called at our office and stated he was Sudwarth's attorney and came to collect the \$55.70. We assured him he would have to use his own judgment to collect it, as we would not pay the same, and that Sudwarth owed us instead of us owing him. The following Saturday upon our return from a call on our attorneys we found several deputies of the marshal's office who had levied an attachment on our office for the \$55.70. We called upon our attorney and requested him to step over to our office, which he did, and the attachment was met by a deposit with the marshal—we still refused to pay the bill—of \$75.00 until the case was tried in court.

On the 23d of January, 1906, the case was called by Judge Bundy and our attorney proceeded to show cause for removing the attachment. The reasons presented were: First, that the I. B. E. W., being a voluntary organization, with members in all parts of the United States and Canada, could not be sued; second, that the papers of attachment were not properly drawn, affidavits not accompanying the same. The judge sustained our contentions and removed the attachment and we were given judgment.

Now, as we very much desired a trial on the merits of the case, our attorney presented a solution, and that was to have Sudwarth sue myself and the Grand President as residents of the District of Columbia and traders for the I. B. E. W. This his attorney did and I was served with a summons to appear in court on the 26th of January. The Grand President was not in town, and therefore could not be served.

After assuming office, I had made a careful examination of the bills, papers, etc., in the General Office and to my surprise found two bills of March and April, of 1903, for \$71.70 which had been paid twice to Sudwarth, identical items with the same dates, but presented and paid at different times. It was, therefore, evident that instead of our owing Sudwarth Co. \$55.70, they owed us the difference at least between \$55.70, they claimed, and the overpayment of \$71.70, which they had received, or \$15.55. When the case was called on the 26th, our attorney presented a set off to their claim, producing the duplicate bills and signed checks of 1903 signed by Sudwarth. His attorney protested that as there never was a question raised about these bills in the past two years, they should not be considered at this late date. Objection overruled by the court. Our attorney's examination of Sudwarth produced the following interesting colloquy:

Our Attorney: You did a considerable business with the Electrical Worker in the past few years amounting to thousands of dollars?

Sudwarth: Yes, sir.

Our Attorney: And were you always paid for the same?

Sudwarth: Yes, sir.

Our Attorney: Mr. Sudwarth, is that your signature on this check of March, 1903?

Sudwarth's Attorney: I object, your Honor, as no evidence has yet been presented that these bills were overpaid.

Our Attorney: I shall produce the evidence. Is that your signature, Mr. Sudwarth?

Sudwarth: Yes, sir.

Our Attorney: And is that a bill which was sent from your establishment in March, 1903?

Sudwarth: Yes, sir; I think it was.

Our Attorney: Is this your signature on this check of April, 1903?

Sudwarth: Yes, sir.

Our Attorney: And is this a bill of supplies from your establishment of April, 1903? Sudwarth: I think it is.

Our Attorney: Then, Mr. Sudwarth, these items are identical and so are the dates; this bill appears to have been paid twice.

Sudwarth's Attorney: I object your Honor.

Judge: He may answer the question.

Sudwarth: Yes, it looks as though they were.

Our Attorney: Now, Mr. Sudwarth, here is a bill of November 1, 1905, for \$37.00, which states there was a balance due you for the Electrical Workers for \$23.00. How is that? Didn't the Electrical Workers always pay their bills without leaving a balance over on another month?

Sudwarth: Yes, they always did, but that might be something extra that I had forgotten to put on the last bill, and we would carry over as a balance. After the last convention, about that time, Mr. Sherman and myself made a settlement for all that was due me of about \$500 or \$600; it might have been \$900.

Our Attorney: Then there was a settlement of \$500, \$600, or \$900.

Sudwarth: Yes, about that.

Our Attorney: Is that check of November 4, 1905, for \$37.00 the one that paid this bill with the balance?

Sudwarth: I could not tell without my books.

Our Attorney: Then, Mr. Sudwarth, we must have your books. I want you to get your journal, ledger and your order book.

Sudwarth copied this request on a piece of paper and said he would send for them.

Our Attorney: How long will it take to have them here?

Sudwarth: About five minutes.

Our Attorney: Will you kindly send for them?

Sudwarth: I think the order book has been burnt.

Our Attorney: Do you keep your own books?

Sudwarth: I did up to a year and a half ago, when I hired a young lady as bookkeeper. I kept them in every kind of shape.

In the meantime his ledger had been brought to Court.

Our Attorney: Will you show me on your books where that \$37.20 item is?

Sudwarth: Well, here is an item calling for \$37.20.

Our Attorney: Then, Mr. Sudwarth, instead of being \$500, \$600 or \$900, the settlement turned out to be \$37.20?

Sudwarth: Yes, it appears that is right.

Our Attorney: Let me see; isn't that the identical bill of November 1, 1905, for which checks of November 4 pays?

Sudwarth: Yes.

Our Attorney: And, now, Mr. Sudwarth, can you explain that balance?

Sudwarth: Well, the books don't show it.

Sudwarth's Attorney: We'll admit, your Honor, that the bills were paid twice, but they were paid by the other Secretary, and therefore this man Collins has nothing to do with them, and no right to collect them.

Judge: That's only a subterfuge, as they both represent the same organization.
 Sudwarth's Attorney: But, your Honor, these bills are a way back three years.
 Our Attorney: Oh, no, Mr. Smith, not quite three years.
 Judge: I give judgment to the Electrical Workers for the difference between the \$71.25 and \$55.70.

Result: Sudwarth sued us for \$55.70, and the Brotherhood got a verdict for the \$71.50.

This is the same Sudwarth who had charged the I. B. for supplies previous to our taking office as follows:

Minute Books, \$1.00. We pay 25 cents.
 Ledger, \$1.50. We pay 45 cents.

(Continued in July.)

CONVENTION OPENS SEPT. 20, 1909.

F. J. McNULTY, *Grand President*

PETER W. COLLINS, *Grand Secretary*

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. GENERAL OFFICE

Pierik Building

Springfield, Illinois.

June 7th, 1909.

To the Locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Greeting:

I herewith submit for your consideration and referendum action under Section 3 of Article XVII of the Constitution, the motions of the following Local Unions in good standing: Locals 41, 52, 96, 103, 68, 134, 189, being in five different E. B. districts, said motions being to change the place of holding the International Convention of the I. B. E. W. which convenes Sept. 20, 1909, from Toronto, Canada, to Chicago, Illinois, the question being:

"Shall the place for holding the convention of the I. B. E. W., which begins the third Monday in September, 1909, be changed from Toronto, Canada, to Chicago, Ill.?"

Article XVII, Section 3, reads: On motion of five Local Unions in good standing, no two L. U.'s to be in the same E. B. districts, the place for holding the convention can be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Locals voting, each L. U. having only one vote. The vote to be decided by a two-thirds vote of its members. A special I. C. can be called in the same manner.

Enclosed find proper blanks for recording votes, said blanks to be returned to the Grand Secretary not later than Aug. 7, 1909.

Fraternally,

PETER W. COLLINS,
Grand Secretary.

Number of votes cast in favor of

Motion

Number of votes cast against

Motion

Signature of Judge.....

Signature of 1st Teller.....

[SEAL]

Signature of 2d Teller.....

Returns must be made to Grand Secretary PETER W. COLLINS on or before Aug. 7, '09.





**Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Published Monthly.**

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.
Plerik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE, 1909

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Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



The H. W. Rokker Co., Springfield, Ill.

NOTICE.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1909.

MR. P. W. COLLINS, G. S.,
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I was directed to have you place in the WORKER that traveling cards will not be accepted, inasmuch as we have 900 men unemployed. Also kindly inform me as to the trouble in Denver, Col., with Local No. 68.

Fraternally,
G. W. WHITFORD,
Recording Secretary.

Local Union No. 549, of Ely, Nev., demands that the card of Charlie Ross, who worked in this jurisdiction, but failed to deposit card, be taken up, as he owes several board bills and personal debts to members of the Brotherhood in this Local.

R. Y. WILLMAN,
F. S. L. U. No. 549.

F. J. McNULTY,

Plerik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

Electricians on strike at Gary, Ind. Building trade out in support. Dual organization wired Murphy for 30 electricians to break strike. Head them off at Springfield.

JAMES J. FINNERAN,
P. D. C. No. 4, Hammond, Ind.

BOSTON, June 10, 1909.

MR. P. W. COLLINS,
Grand Secretary.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: As the Local (No. 103) is at present in legal difficulty since June 3, the Local will not receive any more Traveling Cards. Please insert in the WORKER.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES T. KILROE,
R. S. Local 103.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1909.

MR. P. W. COLLINS,
Grand Secretary.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I was instructed to notify you that this Local will not receive any T. C.'s signed by Murphy under no consideration, whether they settle with the G. O. or not. We will treat them as new members, and request that the foregoing be published in the WORKER. Also in relation to changing convention from Toronto to Chicago, a motion was passed that we vote on same at our regular election, which is the last Sunday in June. I was requested to ask if you have ballot for same; if so, to forward them as soon as possible.

Fraternally yours,
G. W. WHITFORD,
Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1909.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS,
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I suppose when you returned our stamped envelope with your label on it that you were aware of the fact that Pictorial Review is the only woman's magazine of large circulation in the field which is printed under union conditions and that all of our products are union products, despite the fact that we don't embellish them with a label. If you have any doubt as to this matter, I would suggest that you write Typographical Union No. 6 in this city for the verification.

Yours very truly,
The Pictorial Review Co.
B. A. MACKINNON,
Manager of Circulation.

FT. SMITH, Ark., May 19, 1909.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS,
Grand Secretary, &c.,

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., expressing the sentiments of your organization upon my action as chancellor ordering the receiver of certain mining properties to employ only organized labor in the operation of such properties.

It is not true, as reported by the press, that my action was either unprecedented or that it was the first time I had had an opportunity to emphasize my attitude toward organized labor. Upon the contrary, I have repeatedly made similar orders; and upon many occasions both publicly and privately, as a citizen have I given expression to the firm belief that only by and through organization among the great army of intelligent bread winners—those by whose brawn and brain is converted as by magic into property the raw material with which nature has endowed us—that greed may be subjugated and the millions assured of the blessings of free government. While a democrat, I am first of all, a brother, and cherish the feelings of a brother to and for my fellow man; nor can I subscribe to that unholy doctrine so broadly held by most men of all political beliefs, that while "business," the money getting methods of the few, is infinitely sacred, still that labor, the most vital constituent of permanent social well being and development, has no rights which the wealthy and idle classes are bound to recognize. I believe in organization as essential to the best results; and if the end be for good, whether in capitalization or in labor, you may be assured of proportionate greatness of benefit to all. But there must be uniformity of organization. That is to say, man constituted as he is, while his best powers may be developed by organization, is capable of excesses and abuse of strength, unless by counter organization, forces

acting from opposite angles, bear against each other, whereby the double current of force is united in one high destiny and the body of society is uniformly drawn upward.

The doctrine so long prevalent in the world that the victory belongs of right to the swift alone, is utterly repulsive to me. I appreciate the virtue of rewarding merit; but to fail to take into account favoring conditions, due to accident, or hampering conditions thrust upon a man, by birth or misfortune; and to blindly fawn about the one as a superior creature, while the other is crunched under the chariot wheels of Mammon, from no point of view can be justified.

But I had not intended to say more than is involved in an acknowledgment of your kind letter.

In the order mentioned, my purpose was to accomplish the best for all parties, the mine owners, the organization, and the creditors.

I do not think that a court departs from seemly and judicious methods when it recognizes conditions and conforms its orders to meet them for the common benefit. Respectfully, J. V. BOURLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4, 1909.

MR. P. W. COLLINS,

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., would like to have the fact plainly stated in the next issue of our WORKER that Local No. 151 is still paying their per capita to P. W. Collins of the I. B. E. W., and no other faction. No. 151 is doing very nicely and taking in new members, also reinstating delinquent members, every meeting night.

With best wishes for the welfare of our Brotherhood, I am

Yours fraternally,

A. R. BLUE,

Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 151.

Address: 171 Albion Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1909.

MR. CHARLES W. HANSCOM,

3 Edwards Street, Quincy, Mass.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, and desire to say in reply that we are taking up the subject of which you write with our Providence Council, informing them that any union of Electrical Workers not in affiliation with the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers under the administration of F. J. McNulty and P. W. Collins, is not in accord with this department, and must be unseated.

Trusting that this will meet with your approval, I am fraternally yours,

WM. J. SPENCER,

Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

JAMES KIRBY.

President Building Trades Department. A. F. of L.

In the very nature of things there seems to be certain epochs of time given over or allotted to specific functions. The present is one of combination and organization. The workmen of the world must follow the times. There is no other alternative, no other avenue of escape from conditions that are daily and hourly becoming more and more intolerable. It was with this idea uppermost in mind that the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was instituted.

The opportunity to succeed is at present greater than ever before, for never was effort favored as it is today. Working hand in hand for the advancement and development of the Building Trades Department we have the strong, active support and encouragement of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

F. J. McNULTY,

President Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is a god-send to the labor movement throughout the country. If its laws are carried out, the local departments are bound to be successful, as there is no excuse now for any local union sidestepping the laws of the local department, inasmuch as the national organization is part and parcel of the Building Trades Department and when it is called upon by that department it must compel its local union to live up to the local department laws.

It should be the aim and object of every international officer of a building trades union to back them up and help the Building Trades Department to enforce the laws. If a local union refuses to follow the mandates of the local department, the national officers must compel the local union to do so or to suffer the discipline dealt out to it by the local department.

* * *

J. C. BALHORN,

President Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is not a new departure. It is founded on established principles of organization as old as the trades union movement, but brought up to date and adapted to present day conditions. It is merely the application to an entire industry of the methods which have made the trades union the hope and the defense of its membership;

a happy combination, which makes available the strength and efficiency of the industrial form of organization, and yet preserves intact to each craft the advantage and satisfaction of handling matters which solely affect its own members.

The organization of the building trades in a compact central body has been thoroughly tested locally and where the plan has been consistently followed it has always proved a success. Every failure has been due either to disloyalty or mismanagement, so plainly in evidence is this that he who runs may read.

No form of organization has produced such speedy and satisfactory results. No other agency can compare with it in directness and efficiency in the fight for better conditions and the thorough unionizing of the allied crafts.

* * *

PETER COLLINS,

Grand Secretary Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The discussion of issues pertaining to the building trades and their relation to the trade union movement is one worthy of careful consideration by every building trades artisan.

By concentrated and intelligent effort good results are achieved, and the lasting value of these results depend upon their adherence to fundamental principles.

With particular reference to the future of the Building Trades Department, there is this to say: That as it represents one of the greatest departments of industry of the country, its future is important. In the furtherance of its aims, it is of course necessary that an appreciation of its purpose be realized by all the members of the trades affiliated.

To achieve success the affiliated organizations of the Building Trades Department must work in harmony; its decisions must be accepted without conflict between different crafts in its affiliation; its policy must be to conserve and maintain the interests of the workers engaged in the building industry, and to assist generally in the solidification and upbuilding of the great labor movement.

* * *

WM. J. SPENCER,

Secretary Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Co-operation is our only hope and through it alone can the Building Trades Department concentrate the forces of all organizations interested in building erection to the end that the abounding abuses may be corrected.

Report of Grand Secretary for August, 1908.

RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST, 1908.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
1			50		50	139	18 90		75		19 65
2	48 90	6 00	50		55 40	140	28 20				28 20
4	22 20				22 20	141	11 70		50		12 20
5			50		50	143	6 30				6 30
7	11 40				11 40	144	12 30				12 30
8	20 40	4 00			24 40	145			50		50
9			60		60	147	3 90				3 90
10	25 80				25 80	148	18 60				18 60
15	45 00	2 00	50		47 50	149	15 60		*3 50		19 10
16	29 40	2 00			31 40	150	13 80	4 00			17 80
17	75 60	6 00	50		82 10	153	5 40				5 40
18			1 00		1 00	155	75 00		1 00		76 00
20	44 70				44 70	156	31 80	2 00			33 80
25	9 60				9 60	158	15 60	1 00			16 60
27	27 60				27 60	159	11 40	5 00	50		16 90
28	81 60		1 00		82 60	161	12 30				12 30
29	8 10		1 00		9 10	162	56 70	22 00	1 00		79 70
31	22 50	6 00			28 50	166	15 90	3 00	1 00		19 90
32	6 00				6 00	169	43 20		1 75		44 95
36	68 70	6 00			74 70	171	7 80	1 00			8 80
39	62 40	2 00			64 40	172	7 20	2 00			9 20
40	17 70				17 70	173	7 20				7 20
41	27 90				27 90	176	24 30	2 00			26 30
44	36 90	1 00	1 60		39 50	177	38 00	1 00	30		31 30
45	28 80				28 80	180	16 80				16 80
47	15 90	8 00	1 25		25 15	183	6 90				6 90
49	24 00				24 00	184	4 50		50		5 00
52	37 80	2 00			39 80	185	6 60				6 60
53	3 90				3 90	187	13 20	2 00	1 00		16 20
54	21 90				21 90	189	6 60	2 00			8 60
55	20 70	8 00			28 70	191	36 90	4 00			40 90
56	15 30	2 00	1 00		18 30	193			1 25		1 25
57	37 20		2 00		39 20	194	5 70				5 70
60	13 20				13 20	195	9 60				9 60
61	67 80	6 00			73 80	196	9 00				9 00
62	10 50				10 50	200	28 90	2 00			30 90
63	23 10	2 00		50	25 60	201	11 40				11 40
64	11 10				11 10	202	10 20				10 20
65	51 00				51 00	205	13 80				13 80
66	24 60		50		25 10	209	5 40				5 40
67	7 20				7 20	210	6 00				6 00
68	34 80	2 00			36 80	211	30 30	1 00			31 30
69	25 20		1 00	2 00	28 20	212	56 10	8 00			64 10
70	6 30				6 30	213	15 60	1 00		3 00	19 60
71	7 20	4 00			11 20	216	3 90	2 00			5 90
72	11 10				11 10	217	33 00				33 00
73	57 90		3 00		60 90	218	8 10				8 10
75	7 80	2 00			9 80	220	6 90	7 00			13 90
76	20 10	2 00			22 10	221	4 20				4 20
77	59 10	4 00			63 10	225	3 00	2 00			5 00
79	26 70		50		27 20	227	15 30	4 00			19 30
81	33 60				33 60	233	16 50	10 00			26 50
83	16 80		50		17 30	236	8 40	2 00	25		10 65
84	5 40				5 40	237	10 50		1 25		11 75
87	36 60				36 60	243	20 10		25		20 35
90	2 10				2 10	244	10 50				10 50
91	6 30		75		7 05	245	10 50				10 50
96	9 00				9 00	246	11 40				11 40
99	6 90				6 90	247	21 30				21 30
100	5 10	2 00			7 10	248		2 00			2 00
101	35 40		1 75		37 15	251	15 00				15 00
103	106 80				106 80	254	59 10				59 10
104	4 30				4 30	256	14 40				14 40
105	4 50				4 50	264	8 70		1 00		9 70
106	12 90				12 90	266	1 50		25		1 75
108	7 50	2 00			9 50	272	3 60				3 60
111	54 80	2 00	1 50		58 40	273	4 50	6 00			10 50
113	4 20		1 00		5 20	275	18 00	4 00			22 00
114	51 00	12 00			63 00	279	7 50				7 50
117	9 30	2 00	50		11 80	280	18 00		2 00		20 00
118	18 60	2 00			20 60	282	9 00	2 00	1 00		12 00
122	12 00				12 00	283	114 30	6 00			120 30
125	70 20	6 00	1 00		77 20	286	14 70				14 70
126	8 40				8 40	288	8 10		50		8 60
128	9 60				9 60	291	27 30	2 00	50		29 80
132	21 00	12 00	25		33 25	292	19 20				19 20
134	816 90	26 00			842 90	296	13 50		50		14 00

Report of Grand Secretary for August, 1908—Continued.

RECEIPTS—Continued.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
298	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70	516	10 50	.....	.....	.....	10 50
299	14 70	1 00	.....	.....	15 70	517	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
300	11 40	.....	1 00	.....	12 40	520	9 60	1 00	.....	.....	10 60
305	6 90	10 00	.....	.....	16 90	525	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40
307	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	526	26 40	3 00	.....	.....	29 40
308	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	527	.....	.....	75	.....	75
309	32 10	2 00	.....	.....	34 10	528	7 20	.....	1 00	.....	8 20
314	9 90	2 00	.....	.....	11 90	534	826 50	12 00	.....	.....	838 50
316	16 20	.....	.....	.....	16 20	537	177 60	8 00	7 00	.....	192 60
319	11 40	.....	.....	.....	11 40	541	1 20	.....	.....	.....	1 20
320	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80	542	9 30	2 00	50	.....	11 80
325	2 70	2 00	.....	.....	4 70	544	14 70	6 00	.....	.....	20 70
326	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30	550	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60
339	1 80	.....	.....	.....	1 80	553	21 60	.....	2 00	.....	23 60
340	27 90	2 00	.....	.....	29 90	556	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00
342	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90	558	21 90	1 00	.....	.....	22 90
345	18 00	.....	.....	.....	18 00	560	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
348	15 60	4 00	.....	.....	19 60	562	6 30	.....	1 00	.....	7 30
352	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30	566	8 10	4 00	.....	.....	12 10
353	11 10	.....	.....	.....	11 10	568	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20
362	13 20	2 00	50	.....	15 70	569	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50
363	1 80	.....	.....	.....	1 80	572	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50
365	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	575	4 20	.....	1 25	.....	5 45
367	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60	576	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80
370	.....	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	578	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20
372	18 60	4 00	.....	.....	22 60	583	12 90	.....	1 00	.....	13 90
376	7 80	4 00	.....	.....	11 80	584	10 80	.....	50	.....	11 30
381	31 20	.....	.....	.....	31 20	587	11 70	2 00	.....	.....	13 70
382	21 30	.....	.....	.....	21 30	589	2 10	2 00	.....	.....	4 10
387	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	5 00	591	6 90	2 00	25	.....	9 15
388	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20	592	12 00	2 00	.....	.....	14 00
389	.....	.....	50	.....	50	593	3 30	1 00	.....	.....	4 30
398	.....	.....	25	.....	25	595	60 60	.....	.....	.....	60 60
401	23 40	2 00	1 00	.....	26 40	599	6 30	2 00	.....	.....	8 30
404	26 40	4 00	.....	.....	30 40	600	9 90	.....	1 50	.....	11 40
408	11 70	.....	.....	.....	11 70	603	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50
409	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40	604	17 70	.....	2 00	.....	19 70
411	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50	607	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
415	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50	609	48 00	2 00	1 00	.....	51 00
417	7 20	3 00	.....	.....	10 20	612	5 70	.....	50	.....	6 20
418	13 50	.....	.....	.....	13 50	613	7 20	1 00	50	.....	8 70
419	64 20	2 00	50	.....	66 70	615	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
420	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	617	9 30	8 00	50	.....	17 80
421	15 90	.....	.....	.....	15 90	622	.....	.....	50	.....	50
425	1 80	.....	.....	.....	1 80	626	.....	4 00	.....	.....	4 00
428	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80	627	.....	7 00	1 30	.....	8 30
434	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	6146 20	390 00	77 05	*5 00	6618 25	
437	13 80	2 00	.....	.....	15 80	Supplies not sold through L. U.'s.....\$ 50					
438	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50	*Buttons not sold through L. U.'s.....1 25					
445	25 20	.....	.....	.....	25 20	*Cuff Buttons not sold through L. U.'s.....2 00					
450	17 10	.....	50	.....	17 60	Bonds for L. U. Officers.....5 60					
451	8 70	.....	.....	.....	8 70	Dues to G. O. ....15 60					
458	.....	.....	50	.....	50	Advertisements in E. W. ....206 41					
471	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00	Refund P. W. Collins					
473	11 40	.....	50	.....	11 90	General Fund Special Assessment.....331 75					
474	15 60	10 00	.....	.....	25 60	Total Receipts\$ 7241 36					
475	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00	*Buttons, \$4.25.					
477	19 50	.....	.....	.....	19 50	Cuff Buttons, \$1.00.					
506	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40						
511	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50						

Report of Grand Secretary for September, 1908.

RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1908.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
2	142 20	2 00	.....	.....	144 20	19	8 10	.....	.....	.....	8 10
4	19 80	.....	.....	.....	19 80	21	28 20	2 00	1 25	.....	31 45
5	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00	22	26 10	.....	.....	.....	26 10
7	13 50	.....	1 25	.....	14 75	23	22 50	.....	2 50	.....	25 00
8	20 70	5 00	.....	.....	25 70	26	151 80	2 00	50	.....	154 20
9	237 00	27 00	40	5 25	269 65	27	25 50	.....	.....	.....	25 50
12	10 80	.....	50	.....	11 30	31	24 60	.....	.....	.....	24 60
16	16 50	.....	75	.....	17 25	32	10 50	.....	.....	.....	10 50
17	87 00	4 00	.....	.....	91 00	34	13 20	1 00	.....	.....	14 20

Report of Grand Secretary for September, 1908—Continued.

RECEIPTS—Continued.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
36	72 60	4 00			76 60	162	36 90	12 00			48 90
37	18 90		3 00		21 90	166	37 50	1 00			38 50
38	90 30	2 00			92 30	169	12 00	4 00	1 50		17 50
40			50		50	171	10 50				10 50
41	42 00	4 00			46 00	172	7 20				7 20
42	27 70				27 70	173	9 00				9 00
43	52 50	28 00			80 50	180	15 00				15 00
44	51 00		1 00		52 00	181	3 30	2 00			5 30
45	29 40				29 40	185	10 50				10 50
47	15 30	4 00			19 30	187	10 20				10 20
49	20 40				20 40	189	6 00				6 00
52	47 40				47 40	191	13 80		1 00		14 80
53	3 90		50		4 40	193	13 20	9 00			22 20
54	51 00	2 00	50		53 50	195	90				90
55	49 20	2 00			51 20	200	17 70				17 70
56	7 50				7 50	201	8 70				8 70
57	49 50				49 50	202	6 90	1 00			7 90
58	1 50				1 50	204	23 70	4 00			27 70
60	13 50				13 50	205	10 20	1 00			11 20
61	50 70	6 00	50		57 20	206	4 50				4 50
62	8 10				8 10	207	31 20	2 00	90		34 10
66	19 50				19 50	209	3 60	2 00			5 60
69	32 40	10 00			42 40	212			1 00		1 00
70	11 40				11 40	213	7 80	1 00			8 80
71	4 20	3 00	50		7 70	216	2 40				2 40
72	16 80				16 80	218	4 80		1 00		5 80
73	24 90	2 00			26 90	221	9 00	2 00			11 00
75	18 60		25		18 85	224	6 00				6 00
76			50		50	225	6 00	4 00	50		10 50
77	99 60	10 00			109 60	227	4 50				4 50
79	25 50				25 50	230	21 00				21 00
80	14 70				14 70	233	15 60	6 00			21 60
81	31 80	3 00			34 80	237	18 00	2 00			20 00
83	14 70	2 00			16 70	239	12 30	1 00			13 30
84	5 70	11 00	1 50		18 20	241	10 20				10 20
89	3 00				3 00	242	10 80	3 00			13 80
90	6 00				6 00	245	13 20				13 20
91	7 50	1 00			8 50	248	12 00				12 00
92	7 50				7 50	250	206 10	2 00			208 10
93	17 40				17 40	253	24 90		75		25 65
95	10 50	2 00			12 50	258	15 90	1 00			16 90
97	12 60				12 60	262	6 00				6 00
98	9 00				9 00	264	3 30		25		3 55
99	7 50				7 50	265	70 50	2 00	1 00		73 50
100	5 40		25		5 45	267	30 00				30 00
101	28 50				28 50	270	25 80	6 00	1 50		33 30
102	43 80				43 80	272	3 30				3 30
103	75 30				75 30	273	4 80		1 00		5 80
104	44 10	2 00			46 10	276	24 90				24 90
105	12 00				12 00	277	5 40				5 40
106	10 80		20		11 00	278	6 60				6 60
108	5 40	2 00	1 50		8 90	279	6 60		1 00		7 60
109	28 50	1 00	1 50		31 00	280	16 20	6 00			22 20
110	4 50				4 50	282	19 80				19 80
111	38 10		2 00		40 10	283	128 10	8 00			136 10
113	3 00				3 00	285	9 00				9 00
116	8 70				8 70	286	6 90				6 90
117	18 30	4 00			22 30	288	8 70				8 70
118	14 40	2 00			16 40	291	15 60				15 60
120	4 50				4 50	292	10 50		1 00		11 50
122	5 40	2 00			7 40	298	1 80				1 80
124	103 50	18 00			121 50	299	20 70	1 00	50		22 20
126	5 40				5 40	300	11 40	2 00	50		13 90
127	10 80				10 80	306	7 50		50		8 00
128	11 10				11 10	308	4 80				4 80
130	33 00	5 00			38 00	309	29 40	6 00			35 40
132	22 20	4 00	1 50		27 70	310	5 10	2 00			7 10
135	14 40		50		14 90	313	13 20				13 20
136	32 10		1 50		33 60	314	13 50				13 50
137	65 70	4 00	75		70 45	316	7 80		1 50		9 30
139	26 40	1 00	1 00		28 40	317	67 20				67 20
140	62 40				62 40	320	4 50	11 00			15 50
141	11 70		1 50		13 20	321	11 70		1 00		12 70
143	11 10	2 00			13 10	324	9 90		50		10 40
144	14 10				14 10	325	2 70				2 70
145	13 80	7 00			20 80	326	3 00	2 00			5 00
149	4 20				4 20	328	29 10				29 10
150	10 20				10 20	335	7 80				7 80
155	34 80	8 00			42 80	339	11 40	2 00	25		13 65
156	23 70	10 00	75		34 45	341	2 40				2 40
159	12 00	1 00	50		13 50	342	9 90				9 90
160	8 10				8 10	345	18 00	2 00	50		20 50
161	6 60				6 60	346	9 90	8 00			17 90

Report of Grand Secretary for October, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
12	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50	368	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30
13	468 90	281 00	.....	.....	749 90	370	11 10	.....	.....	.....	11 10
17	78 00	5 00	.....	.....	83 00	377	4 50	.....	2 00	.....	6 50
19	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50	381	31 80	2 00	1 50	.....	35 30
30	18 90	.....	40	.....	19 30	387	8 40	.....	.....	.....	8 40
34	20 10	1 00	50	.....	21 60	396	45 30	2 00	1 00	.....	48 30
36	41 10	.....	.....	.....	41 10	398	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
37	24 60	2 00	.....	.....	26 60	399	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30
41	32 70	6 00	25	.....	38 95	404	31 20	.....	.....	.....	31 20
49	33 60	4 00	.....	.....	37 60	408	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00
52	42 30	.....	1 00	.....	43 30	411	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90
61	72 60	2 00	50	.....	75 10	418	13 80	4 00	.....	.....	17 80
65	45 00	.....	.....	.....	45 00	419	60 30	2 00	.....	.....	62 30
68	.....	.....	2 50	.....	2 50	422	11 70	.....	.....	.....	11 70
80	20 70	.....	.....	.....	20 70	425	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	5 00
85	8 40	.....	.....	.....	8 40	426	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50
96	8 10	.....	.....	.....	8 10	428	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
98	.....	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	432	.....	11 00	.....	.....	11 00
103	93 90	.....	.....	.....	93 90	434	9 90	2 00	.....	.....	11 90
104	93 60	9 00	.....	.....	102 60	437	4 80	3 00	.....	.....	7 80
106	3 30	2 00	.....	.....	5 30	450	.....	.....	50	.....	50
109	17 40	.....	.....	.....	17 40	456	.....	.....	1 75	.....	1 75
110	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50	458	9 90	1 00	.....	.....	10 90
116	24 60	2 00	.....	.....	26 60	460	11 70	4 00	.....	10 00	25 70
117	9 00	2 00	.....	.....	11 00	463	18 60	.....	.....	.....	18 60
122	19 20	.....	4 00	.....	25 20	473	13 20	.....	.....	.....	13 20
125	68 10	2 00	.....	.....	70 10	489	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60
126	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	501	48 30	4 00	.....	.....	52 30
127	16 20	2 00	.....	.....	18 20	505	17 10	3 00	.....	.....	20 10
141	9 90	.....	.....	.....	9 90	520	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	4 00
145	15 90	.....	.....	.....	15 90	524	7 80	1 00	.....	.....	8 80
147	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00	526	10 50	2 00	.....	.....	12 50
149	13 20	2 00	.....	.....	15 20	530	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80
164	49 80	.....	.....	.....	49 80	538	16 20	.....	.....	.....	16 20
177	3 30	.....	20	.....	3 50	542	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50
180	15 00	2 00	.....	.....	17 00	544	13 20	2 00	.....	.....	15 20
183	8 10	2 00	.....	.....	10 10	560	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40
187	15 90	2 00	.....	.....	17 90	571	8 10	.....	50	.....	8 60
189	6 60	1 00	.....	.....	7 60	572	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50
190	11 70	1 00	.....	.....	12 70	577	38 70	2 00	.....	.....	40 70
194	10 80	.....	.....	.....	10 80	580	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70
195	2 10	.....	.....	.....	2 10	584	6 30	1 00	.....	.....	7 30
198	20 70	7 00	1 50	.....	29 20	593	6 90	1 00	25	.....	8 15
217	89 70	4 00	1 00	.....	94 70	597	20 70	1 00	1 00	.....	22 70
218	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30	603	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90
223	15 60	.....	.....	.....	15 60	607	5 70	.....	.....	.....	5 70
225	5 10	4 00	2 00	.....	11 10	610	7 20	.....	2 75	.....	9 95
244	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30	614	16 20	.....	.....	.....	16 20
246	11 40	.....	.....	.....	11 40	617	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50
247	46 20	.....	.....	.....	46 20	620	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40
258	.....	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	621	9 90	2 00	50	.....	12 40
264	25 20	.....	10	.....	25 30	625	10 80	.....	50	1 50	12 80
266	8 40	.....	.....	.....	8 40	628	.....	.....	3 00	.....	3 00
267	.....	1 00	.....	.....	1 00	629	.....	15 00	.....	.....	15 00
268	7 20	3 00	.....	.....	10 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
273	4 80	.....	1 50	.....	6 30	.....	2375 10	435 00	39 45	*11 50	2861 05
274	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
282	11 10	2 00	.....	.....	13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
286	10 80	4 00	.....	.....	14 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
305	9 00	1 00	50	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
306	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
325	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
339	8 10	5 00	.....	.....	13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
343	.....	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
346	4 20	4 00	.....	.....	8 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
352	3 30	.....	1 75	.....	5 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
358	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						Supplies not sold through L. U.'s.....\$ 40					
						Dues on Members of G. O..... 25 50					
						Advertisement in E. W..... 12 66					
						Interest on Surplus in Lincoln Bank—					
						September..... 12 75					
						Refund—J. J. McLaughlin..... 25 00					
						General Fund account N. Y. Settlement..... 3787 00					
						General Fund—Special Assessment..... 398 50					
						Total Receipts.....\$ 7122 86					
						*Buttons, \$11.50.					

Report of Grand Secretary for November, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	388	4 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90
12	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50	396	12 90	.....	.....	.....	12 90
17	.....	.....	50	.....	50	398	4 20	.....	1 20	.....	5 40
19	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	399	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00
34	1 80	.....	.....	.....	1 80	404	34 50	.....	.....	.....	34 50
36	3 60	.....	25	.....	3 85	408	16 20	2 00	.....	.....	18 20
41	.....	.....	50	.....	50	411	1 20	.....	.....	.....	1 20
49	56 10	10 00	.....	.....	66 10	418	15 60	4 00	1 00	.....	20 60
52	28 50	.....	3 00	.....	31 50	419	58 50	.....	.....	.....	58 50
61	36 90	4 00	25	.....	41 15	426	3 30	.....	25	.....	3 55
65	43 20	4 00	2 50	.....	49 70	427	18 00	.....	.....	.....	18 00
76	51 60	8 00	50	.....	60 10	428	13 20	4 00	.....	.....	17 20
80	.....	.....	2 50	.....	2 50	432	.....	.....	2 63	.....	2 63
86	19 20	.....	1 00	.....	20 20	460	7 20	1 00	.....	.....	8 20
90	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20	469	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30
95	75 90	.....	.....	.....	75 90	475	15 60	3 00	1 00	.....	19 60
96	17 40	.....	1 75	.....	19 15	477	28 50	2 00	.....	.....	30 50
100	29 40	8 00	1 25	.....	38 65	489	6 90	.....	1 25	.....	8 15
103	21 60	1 00	.....	.....	22 60	501	18 90	2 00	.....	.....	20 90
108	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40	505	.....	.....	2 50	3 00	5 50
114	79 20	.....	.....	.....	79 20	518	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60
116	39 00	4 00	.....	.....	43 00	520	6 30	.....	2 00	.....	8 30
117	11 70	2 00	.....	.....	13 70	523	14 70	.....	.....	.....	14 70
124	21 60	2 00	.....	.....	23 60	528	6 30	2 00	.....	.....	8 30
134	6 60	.....	1 00	.....	7 60	534	625 20	.....	6 25	.....	631 45
140	90	.....	.....	.....	90	536	20 40	2 00	.....	.....	22 40
147	792 90	12 00	.....	.....	804 90	541	6 30	.....	25	.....	6 55
149	52 80	.....	.....	.....	52 80	542	10 20	2 00	.....	.....	12 20
156	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40	543	8 70	.....	50	.....	9 20
183	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20	549	18 30	2 00	.....	.....	20 30
184	51 30	8 00	.....	.....	59 30	560	.....	.....	1 50	.....	1 50
187	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50	567	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60
189	.....	.....	85	.....	85	571	12 30	.....	.....	.....	12 30
193	13 20	.....	.....	.....	13 20	572	3 90	1 00	.....	.....	4 90
195	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	578	17 40	.....	75	.....	18 15
207	.....	.....	1 00	5 00	6 00	583	21 60	4 00	25	.....	25 85
224	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20	590	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
241	20 10	.....	3 50	.....	23 60	591	17 40	.....	.....	.....	17 40
242	11 40	.....	.....	.....	11 40	598	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30
247	20 70	2 00	50	.....	23 20	597	8 40	2 00	.....	.....	10 40
259	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60	600	3 00	.....	50	.....	3 50
264	27 90	.....	.....	.....	27 90	607	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
272	11 40	.....	.....	.....	11 40	610	1 80	.....	50	.....	2 30
273	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60	613	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00
282	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60	617	2 40	.....	50	.....	2 90
282	5 70	3 00	.....	.....	8 70	620	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40
292	8 10	.....	50	.....	8 60	625	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
305	38 10	1 00	.....	.....	39 10	627	1 80	.....	.....	.....	1 80
306	4 50	1 00	50	.....	6 00	630	.....	7 00	.....	.....	7 00
335	2 10	.....	.....	.....	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	10 20	.....	.....	.....	10 20	2921 90	.....	124 00	48 68	9 00	3103 58
346	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40	Supplies not sold through L. U.'s.....\$ 60					
348	14 10	.....	50	.....	14 60	Dues on Members of G. O..... 30 00					
352	23 10	2 00	1 50	.....	26 60	Electrical Worker..... 11 66					
358	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40	Interest on Surplus in Lincoln Bank—					
362	7 10	.....	50	.....	7 60	October..... 1 15					
364	11 70	.....	.....	.....	11 70	General Fund—Special Assessment..... 272 56					
370	6 60	2 60	50	.....	9 10	Total Receipts.....\$ 3419 49					
381	33 60	.....	.....	.....	33 60						
381	33 30	10 00	.....	.....	43 30						

Report of Grand Secretary for December, 1908.

RECEIPTS

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
5	90	4 00	.....	.....	4 90	52	43 80	2 00	.....	.....	45 80
12	12 30	.....	.....	.....	12 30	58	15 00	1 00	55	.....	16 55
19	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	61	65 70	.....	3 00	.....	68 70
20	5 70	.....	.....	.....	5 70	63	14 10	8 00	.....	.....	22 10
34	59 40	.....	.....	.....	59 40	65	82 50	6 00	50	.....	89 00
36	104 40	4 00	4 00	.....	112 40	71	8 40	.....	.....	.....	8 40
41	71 40	4 00	75	.....	76 15	76	7 50	.....	1 00	.....	8 50
49	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	80	11 40	.....	.....	.....	11 40

Report of Grand Secretary for December, 1908—Continued.

RECEIPTS—Continued.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
85	24 30				24 30	402		10 00			10 00
86			7 00		7 00	404	28 50		6 50		35 00
95	11 40				11 40	406	9 90		1 00		10 90
96	7 80	2 00			9 80	411	4 80		1 00		5 80
98	111 90	4 00			115 90	418	12 30	2 00			14 30
102	44 40				44 40	419	35 70	4 00	5 50		45 20
103	88 20	11 00	7 50		106 70	425	8 10		1 00		9 10
104	41 10	2 00			43 10	426	3 90				3 90
114	16 50	2 00	50		19 00	428			30		30
116	18 00	2 00			20 00	430	23 40				23 40
117	4 80				4 80	434	14 40				14 40
124			7 00		7 00	459	21 90	2 00			23 90
126	25 80				25 80	460	6 30	1 00	50		7 80
140	49 20				49 20	475	6 00				6 00
141	21 00				21 00	477			2 00		2 00
147	2 10				2 10	489	2 70	2 00	1 00		5 70
149	19 50	2 00			21 50	496	33 90				33 90
151	19 20	1 00	6 25		26 45	520	6 30	1 00			7 30
164	54 60		2 00		56 60	524	4 50	1 00			5 50
183	11 40				11 40	526	13 50				13 50
184	14 10	10 00	50		24 60	528	4 80				4 80
187	10 80				10 80	530	1 80				1 80
189			1 25		1 25	533	29 40	3 00	1 00		33 40
194	4 20				4 20	534	450 00	8 00			458 00
195	90		1 00		1 90	536	24 00				24 00
204	26 10	4 00	1 50		31 60	541	2 40	2 00			4 40
207	15 60	2 00			17 60	542	8 40		50		8 90
230	30 00	2 00	1 25		33 25	543	6 30				6 30
241	4 50				4 50	549	1 20				1 20
247	20 10				20 10	560			75		75
255	21 60	4 00			25 60	570	5 40		25		5 65
264	2 40				2 40	571	6 00	2 00	75		8 75
266		2 00	1 00		3 00	578	3 00				3 00
267			7 00		7 00	583	15 60				15 60
268	3 60				3 60	584	12 30				12 30
270	24 90		2 00		26 90	591	5 10		30		5 40
273	5 70				5 70	592	35 70	6 00			41 70
274	7 80		50		8 30	597	11 10				11 10
282	30 30	6 00	2 50		38 80	606	9 00		1 25		10 25
305	3 90		1 00		4 90	620			1 00		1 00
306	3 30		15		3 45	624				2 00	2 00
320	90				90	625	6 60	1 00			7 60
328	21 60				21 60	628	4 50	21 00			25 50
342	4 20				4 20	630			50	6 00	6 50
343	27 30	1 00			28 30	631		10 00			10 00
346	15 60	4 00	50		20 10	632		6 00			6 00
352	13 80				13 80						
360	12 60	14 00	1 25		27 85		2363 40	187 00	90 30	8 00	2648 70
361	10 50				10 50						
367	4 20				4 20						
368	9 30				9 30						
370	7 50	1 00			8 50						
381	35 40		2 00		37 40						
387	3 60				3 60						
398	3 60		75		4 35						
399	5 10				5 10						
<div>Supplies not sold through L. U.'s.....\$ 70</div> <div>Charms not sold through L. U.'s..... 10 00</div> <div>Bonds 1 40</div> <div>Dues on Members of G. O..... 69 60</div> <div>Interest on surplus in Lincoln Bank..... 48</div> <div>General Fund—Special Assessment..... 60 75</div> <div>Total Receipts\$ 2791 65</div>											

Report of Grand Secretary for January, 1909—Continued.

RECEIPTS—Continued.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
151	\$4 30	13 00	5 50	.....	102 80	466	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40
164	138 10	.....	.....	.....	158 10	475	6 30	2 00	.....	.....	8 30
183	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90	477	27 00	4 00	.....	.....	31 00
184	6 90	.....	50	.....	7 40	489	1 80	.....	.....	.....	1 80
187	8 10	.....	.....	.....	8 10	496	12 30	.....	1 25	.....	13 55
189	5 40	.....	85	.....	6 25	501	17 10	.....	2 25	.....	19 35
190	9 90	.....	.....	.....	9 90	505	15 60	1 00	.....	.....	16 60
195	3 30	.....	25	.....	3 55	520	4 20	.....	50	.....	4 70
206	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30	528	14 40	2 00	50	.....	16 90
207	13 50	2 00	.....	.....	15 50	530	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30
242	11 70	.....	75	.....	12 45	534	708 00	34 00	41 67	.....	783 67
246	11 10	2 00	.....	.....	13 10	542	18 00	2 00	.....	.....	20 00
247	26 10	.....	5 00	.....	31 10	543	5 40	.....	75	.....	6 15
267	.....	1 00	.....	.....	1 00	560	2 40	.....	1 00	.....	3 40
270	31 20	8 00	50	.....	39 70	571	6 60	.....	1 25	.....	7 85
273	.....	.....	2 95	.....	2 95	572	3 00	.....	50	.....	3 50
274	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50	577	16 50	.....	75	.....	17 25
282	.....	.....	75	.....	75	583	.....	.....	1 25	.....	1 25
305	2 10	.....	35	.....	2 45	584	4 80	2 00	.....	.....	6 80
306	12 09	.....	.....	.....	12 00	591	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10
331	47 70	2 00	1 00	.....	50 70	592	14 40	.....	1 25	.....	15 65
342	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40	596	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
352	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90	597	9 00	2 00	.....	.....	11 00
356	.....	.....	5 00	.....	5 00	617	5 70	2 00	25	.....	7 95
358	11 70	.....	50	.....	12 20	620	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80
361	7 20	.....	1 00	.....	8 20	625	3 90	.....	2 50	.....	6 40
362	6 90	.....	25	.....	7 15	628	6 30	5 00	.....	.....	11 30
370	7 50	.....	1 00	.....	8 50	629	4 50	15 00	.....	.....	19 50
381	33 30	.....	75	.....	34 05	630	6 60	8 00	1 00	.....	15 60
396	13 20	.....	.....	.....	13 20	631	3 00	1 00	88	.....	4 88
398	9 60	.....	.....	.....	9 60	633	.....	6 00	.....	.....	6 00
404	31 80	.....	.....	.....	31 80	.....	2856 00	187 00	108 95	*2 00	3153 95
406	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
407	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
418	16 80	2 00	.....	.....	18 80	.....	Supplies not sold through L. U.'s.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1 20
419	54 00	.....	.....	.....	54 00	.....	Dues on Members G. O.....	.....	.....	.....	98 70
425	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	General Fund—Special Assessment .....	.....	.....	.....	369 75
426	11 10	.....	50	.....	11 60	.....	Total Receipts .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3623 60
430	8 10	.....	25	.....	8 35	.....	*Charms, \$2.00.	.....	.....	.....	.....
434	.....	.....	3 50	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Report of Grand Secretary for February, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
9	662 70	77 00	.....	.....	739 70	191	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00
12	11 10	.....	.....	.....	11 10	207	21 60	.....	1 00	.....	22 60
13	423 30	3 00	.....	.....	426 30	230	19 80	4 00	50	.....	24 30
19	8 40	.....	.....	.....	8 40	247	22 80	.....	.....	.....	22 80
33	15 60	.....	.....	.....	15 60	266	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60
34	20 70	1 00	.....	.....	21 70	267	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00
36	99 60	10 00	.....	.....	109 60	268	1 50	.....	50	.....	2 00
52	47 10	.....	.....	.....	47 10	270	44 70	1 00	50	.....	46 20
61	99 00	12 00	1 00	.....	112 00	277	5 40	.....	1 25	.....	6 65
63	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80	282	22 80	2 00	1 00	.....	25 80
65	54 90	2 00	1 00	.....	57 90	292	16 80	2 00	1 25	.....	20 05
75	21 90	.....	3 25	.....	25 15	305	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
80	24 60	.....	.....	.....	24 60	328	12 60	.....	.....	.....	12 60
86	36 00	.....	.....	.....	36 00	341	18 90	3 00	1 00	.....	22 90
95	9 30	.....	50	.....	9 80	342	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30
96	20 70	.....	10	.....	20 80	346	17 10	2 00	.....	.....	19 10
102	15 30	.....	.....	.....	15 30	352	16 20	.....	1 99	.....	18 19
103	160 80	6 00	.....	.....	166 80	362	99	.....	.....	.....	90
104	48 00	.....	.....	.....	48 00	368	13 50	.....	1 75	.....	15 25
114	18 00	12 00	.....	.....	30 00	370	13 20	5 00	50	.....	18 70
117	21 00	.....	.....	.....	21 00	376	8 10	.....	2 00	.....	10 10
134	809 70	42 00	.....	.....	851 70	381	30 90	.....	50	.....	31 40
141	19 50	.....	50	.....	20 00	396	12 90	.....	50	.....	13 40
147	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60	398	10 20	.....	.....	.....	10 20
149	10 80	6 00	50	.....	17 30	402	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	5 00
151	104 70	18 00	1 00	.....	123 70	404	27 60	.....	.....	.....	27 60
158	32 70	.....	.....	.....	32 70	405	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90
183	3 00	.....	75	.....	3 75	411	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
184	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30	418	10 20	.....	1 50	.....	11 70
187	14 40	.....	.....	.....	14 40	419	61 29	2 00	25	.....	63 45
189	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60	422	9 90	.....	.....	.....	9 90

Report of Grand Secretary for February, 1909—Continued.

RECEIPTS—Continued.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
426	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60	594	11 10	.....	.....	.....	11 10
428	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60	611	9 30	.....	75	.....	10 05
430	6 60	1 00	.....	.....	7 60	614	9 90	.....	50	.....	10 40
434	8 10	.....	25	.....	8 35	617	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40
469	9 60	.....	50	.....	10 10	620	5 70	3 00	.....	.....	8 70
475	9 90	.....	.....	.....	9 90	622	4 20	2 00	.....	.....	6 20
477	24 90	4 00	50	.....	29 40	625	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
489	10 50	.....	25	.....	10 75	628	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80
501	33 00	2 00	50	.....	35 50	630	3 60	1 00	6 50	.....	11 10
520	6 60	1 00	.....	.....	7 60	631	2 70	1 00	.....	.....	3 70
524	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30	633	1 80	1 00	50	.....	3 30
527	21 30	6 00	.....	.....	27 30	634	15 90	.....	.....	.....	15 90
528	9 60	2 00	.....	.....	11 60	635	.....	7 00	.....	.....	7 00
533	20 10	2 00	2 85	.....	24 95	637	.....	8 00	.....	.....	8 00
534	452 10	.....	.....	.....	452 10						
536	36 60	3 00	.....	.....	39 60		4140 00	262 00	40 94	.....	4442 94
541	7 80	.....	50	.....	8 30						
542	14 70	2 00	.....	.....	16 70						
543	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10						
549	9 60	1 00	.....	.....	10 60						
571	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50						
583	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40						
584	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90						
591	7 50	.....	1 00	.....	8 50						
596	4 50	3 00	1 75	.....	9 25						
						Supplies not sold through L. U.'s.....\$ 10 90					
						Bonds for Officers of L. U.....80					
						Dues from Members of G. O.....56 70					
						Electrical Worker.....1 10					
						Special assessment, Gen'l Fund.....122 25					
						Total Receipts\$ 4634 69					

Report of Grand Secretary for March, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
5	.....	14 00	1 25	.....	15 25	246	9 60	.....	1 50	.....	11 10
9	467 40	13 00	.....	.....	480 40	247	21 30	.....	.....	.....	21 30
12	6 00	.....	50	.....	6 50	248	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00
19	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40	249	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00
20	235 20	17 00	.....	.....	252 20	251	12 30	.....	.....	.....	12 30
23	58 80	2 00	1 00	.....	61 80	255	21 90	.....	.....	.....	21 90
33	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	266	5 40	2 00	50	.....	7 90
34	22 20	1 00	.....	.....	23 20	267	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00
36	121 80	20 00	.....	.....	141 80	270	17 70	.....	.....	.....	17 70
41	61 50	4 00	.....	.....	65 50	282	13 50	.....	75	.....	14 25
58	8 70	.....	1 00	.....	9 70	292	12 90	.....	.....	.....	12 90
61	46 50	6 00	1 50	.....	54 00	305	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60
63	11 10	6 00	1 00	50	18 60	306	15 00	3 00	.....	.....	18 00
68	274 80	22 00	.....	.....	296 80	328	.....	.....	25	.....	25
76	9 30	.....	25	.....	9 55	335	10 50	.....	.....	.....	10 50
85	6 60	64 00	.....	.....	70 60	340	80 70	5 00	.....	.....	85 70
86	38 70	12 00	3 00	.....	53 70	342	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00
95	31 80	.....	.....	.....	31 80	352	30	.....	.....	.....	30
96	12 30	.....	.....	.....	12 30	358	4 20	3 00	1 50	.....	8 70
98	32 40	.....	.....	.....	32 40	360	39 30	10 00	.....	.....	49 30
102	13 50	2 00	.....	.....	15 50	361	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
103	171 60	.....	.....	.....	171 60	370	52 20	1 00	50	.....	53 70
104	32 40	3 00	50	1 00	36 90	376	8 10	2 00	.....	.....	10 10
108	20 40	4 00	.....	.....	24 40	381	32 10	.....	.....	.....	32 10
110	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	388	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30
116	11 40	.....	.....	.....	11 40	396	9 90	.....	1 00	.....	10 90
117	16 20	.....	50	.....	16 70	393	4 50	.....	50	.....	5 00
124	293 10	76 00	.....	.....	369 10	404	69 60	4 00	1 50	.....	75 10
126	15 30	.....	.....	.....	15 30	408	15 30	.....	.....	.....	15 30
135	22 20	2 00	1 35	6 00	31 55	418	13 20	.....	50	.....	13 70
140	44 70	.....	.....	.....	44 70	419	32 40	2 00	50	.....	34 90
141	26 10	.....	.....	.....	26 10	427	10 80	.....	.....	.....	10 80
147	6 90	.....	50	.....	7 40	428	10 50	.....	.....	.....	10 50
149	15 00	4 00	.....	.....	19 00	430	5 10	1 00	25	.....	6 35
151	126 00	16 00	.....	.....	142 00	432	15 60	8 00	.....	.....	23 60
164	.....	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	434	16 20	2 00	.....	.....	18 20
170	26 40	2 00	1 50	.....	29 90	442	.....	8 00	.....	.....	8 00
183	7 20	2 00	.....	.....	9 20	459	12 60	.....	2 40	.....	15 00
184	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30	460	14 70	9 00	.....	.....	23 70
187	10 50	.....	1 00	.....	11 50	466	5 40	.....	50	.....	5 90
189	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	475	8 10	.....	.....	.....	8 10
204	50 40	4 00	.....	.....	54 40	477	12 30	2 00	.....	.....	14 30
212	103 80	.....	.....	.....	103 80	489	8 70	2 00	.....	.....	10 70
230	15 30	16 00	.....	.....	31 30	501	49 80	2 00	.....	.....	51 80

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Report of Grand Secretary for March, 1909—Continued.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
520	11 40	1 00	.....	.....	12 40	603	60	.....	.....	.....	60
524	1 20	2 00	.....	.....	3 20	617	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
526	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	620	3 00	2 00	50	.....	5 50
527	11 40	.....	1 50	.....	12 90	625	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50
528	6 00	4 00	.....	.....	10 00	628	9 90	5 00	.....	.....	14 90
530	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80	631	3 30	.....	75	.....	4 05
533	11 10	4 00	.....	.....	15 10	632	3 00	.....	50	.....	4 10
534	435 90	2 00	.....	.....	437 90	633	2 10	.....	50	.....	2 60
536	47 40	.....	75	.....	48 15	637	5 10	1 00	3 00	.....	9 10
541	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70	639	.....	6 00	.....	.....	6 00
542	12 60	.....	75	.....	13 35						
543	5 10	2 00	.....	.....	10 20		3975 00	413 00	42 70	7 50	4438 20
545	10 20	.....	.....	.....	14 90	Supplies not sold through L. U.'s.....\$					1 20
560	12 90	2 00	.....	.....	4 70	Buttons not sold through L. U.'s.....					1 00
570	4 20	.....	50	.....	25	Dues from Members of G. O.					118 50
571	.....	.....	25	.....	3 60	Interest on Surplus at Lincoln Bank....					6 91
572	3 60	.....	.....	.....	25 40	Refund—C. H. McConaughy					50 00
578	23 40	2 00	.....	.....	9 50	Refund—W. S. Godshall					100 00
591	7 50	2 00	.....	.....	1 00	Refund—Raymond Clark					50 00
592	.....	.....	1 00	.....	85 60	Special assessment, Gen'l Fund.....					60 00
595	83 40	.....	2 20	.....	4 80						
596	4 80	.....	.....	.....	11 20						
597	10 20	.....	1 00	.....		Total Receipts					\$ 4825 51

Report of Grand Secretary for April, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	L. U.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
9	90		5 25		6 15	273			1 00		1 00
12	5 40				5 40	277	6 00				6 00
19	4 50		05		4 55	282	12 00	4 00	50		16 50
30	12 30		40		12 70	292	18 30	1 00			19 30
41	61 50	6 00	2 00	75	70 25	305	5 40				5 40
49	44 70	2 00			46 70	306	4 20				4 20
52	82 50	2 00			84 50	340	18 30				18 30
61	49 50		1 00		50 50	342	2 70				2 70
68	36 90		1 75		38 65	358	2 40	7 00			9 40
76	4 20	10 00	50		14 70	361	9 00	2 00			11 00
80	11 10				11 10	368	7 80				7 80
95	7 50	4 00	1 00		12 50	376	475 50	62 00	50		538 00
96	17 10				17 10	377	6 60		40		7 00
98			3 00		3 00	381	22 70	6 00			38 70
100	11 10				11 10	396	13 20				13 20
102	13 20				13 20	398	6 00				6 00
103	5 10				5 10	402	1 80				1 80
104	29 20	2 00			41 20	418	33 50	2 00			35 50
108	18 60	2 00			20 60	419	43 50				43 50
112	25 50		25		25 75	427	5 10				5 10
116	8 40	1 00	25		9 65	428	6 00	2 00			8 00
117	13 50				13 50	430	14 40		50		14 90
124	68 10	12 00			80 10	432	9 00	1 00	1 00		11 00
147	9 00	2 00			11 00	434	16 50	2 00			18 50
149	26 70	3 00			32 70	463	1 20				1 20
151	126 90	20 00	1 00		147 90	475	11 40				11 40
158	13 50		25		13 75	477	24 00				24 00
164	33 90	2 00			35 90	489	8 10	2 00			10 10
183	11 10				11 10	501	18 00	2 00			20 00
184	6 30				6 30	505	8 10				8 10
187	16 80				16 80	518	3 30				3 30
190	8 10				8 10	520	4 50				4 50
207	17 10	2 00			19 10	527	90				90
212	34 50	18 00	1 00		53 50	534	809 70	26 00			835 70
214	11 10				11 10	542	14 40	4 00	50		18 90
233	36 90				36 90	543	4 20				4 20
241	18 60	1 00			19 60	549	12 50	8 00			20 50
248			20		20	560	4 20				4 20
267	30 00				30 00	570	15 60		1 00		16 00
268	3 00	2 00			5 00	571	12 00	2 00			14 00
270	14 70				14 70	577	16 50	4 00	50		21 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist.	Coun.
1919	Mrs. May Bassett, George Bassett	Death Claim 867, L. 20,					
1920	Wm. Snyder, Sr., Wm. Snyder	Death Claim 868, L. 134,	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921	Postage, August		100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922	Mrs. T. J. Phipps, J. T. Phipps	Death Claim 869, L. 153,	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923	Postage, August		100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1924	H. J. Gibbs, F. S., F. C. Denne	Death Claim 870, L. 31,	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925	G. G. McPherson, L. 627, on F. C. Faulk	refund initiation	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	Postage, August		1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1927	Postage, Quarterly Report		6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	Mrs. Trainor, Trainor	Death Claim 871, L. 9, Gus	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	Wm. F. Hang, Staib	Death Claim 872, L. 9, Fred	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	J. J. Reid, August salary		100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	James Fitzgerald, August expense		125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932	Pay roll, office employees		4 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933	P. W. Collins, advance		107 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1934	A. H. Warner, Warner	Death Claim 873, L. 38, B.	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			\$4131 81	.....	.....	.....	.....

Disbursements for September, 1908, as per G. O. Records.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist.	Coun.
1935	Postage, September		\$ 20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1936	Mailing E. W., August		32 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937	Pay roll, office employees		109 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
1938	Pay roll, office employees		107 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939	Postage, September		5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940	F. J. McNulty, September salary		168 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941	Brandies, Dumbbar & Nutter, legal services		500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1942	Peter W. Collins, September salary		168 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1943	Sigmund Kaitz, printing circular, etc.		16 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944	Postage, August cir.		9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945	Chas. McConaughy, August expense		156 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946	Postage, September		15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947	Peter W. Collins, August expense		46 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	Peter W. Collins, September expense		66 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949	W. F. Workman, August rent		65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	H. W. Rokker Co., E. W. supplies, \$45.50, L. U. \$24.00		\$464.00, G. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	W. S. Godshall, August expense account		533 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	W. S. Godshall, August expense account		50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953	J. E. O'Connor, July and August expense		21 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	Jas P. Noonan, August expense		26 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955	Jas. P. Noonan, September salary		98 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	Chas. McConaughy, September salary		125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957	W. J. Spencer, S. T., June, July, August		125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958	P. C. to B. T. D., A. F. of L.		243 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1959	F. Morrison, Sec., June, July, Aug. P. C.		487 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	Hamann, The Printer, G. O. Sup.		5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1961	Mrs. W. Shunard, W. Shunard	Death Claim 874, L. 242,	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962	O. E. Barbee, L. Barbee	Death Claim 875, L. 533, C.	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1963	Pay roll, office employees		107 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1964	P. Schulthesis, Schulthesis	Death Claim 876, L. 52, P.	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1965	S. J. Stowe, F. S., Roy Hinman	Death Claim 877, L. 537,	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1966	Western Union Tel. Co., July and August		15 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
1967	Jas. Farley, service		15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1968	John Gill, service		15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1969	Central Union Tel. Co., September service		6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1970	T. J. Davidson, service		17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1971	Postage, September		15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1972	John Gill, service		17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1973	Pay roll, office employees		107 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1974	Jas. Farley, service		17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1975	T. J. Davidson, services		17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1976	Capitol City Printing Co., L. U. supplies		24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1977	J. E. Gard, premium on bond		6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1978	Luce's Clipping Bureau, August		1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1979	E. F. Hartmann Co., July		4 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
1980	Cancelled		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1981	Inter-State Tel Co., September		3 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
1982	Whitehead & Hoag Co., charms		13 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coe Brothers, July		6 65	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
1983	J. Baumgarten & Sons, seals.....		9 35	.....	.....	.....
1984	Adams Express Co., August.....		10 17	.....	.....	.....
1985	Postal Tel. Co., August.....		30 52	.....	.....	.....
1986	Jas. L. Gernon, S. T., charter, \$50.00; July and August P. C., M. T. D. of A. F. of L., \$162.50.....		212 50	.....	.....	.....
1987	K. Donovan, 3 days' salary.....		6 00	.....	.....	.....
1988	Postage, mailing pass word.....		3 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			\$4282 01	.....	.....	.....

Disbursements for October, 1908. as per G. O. Records.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
1989	Chas. McConaughy, September expense....		\$ 92 60	.....	.....	.....
1990	Peter W. Collins, October salary.....		174 00	.....	.....	.....
1991	S. T. Jones, clerk, fees on writs.....		8 00	.....	.....	.....
1992	F. J. McNulty, October salary.....		174 00	.....	.....	.....
1993	Jas. P. Noonan, October salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
1994	Chas McConaughy, October salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
1995	Postage (October circ. \$10.00, regular \$15.00)		25 00	.....	.....	.....
1996	Pay roll, 1 week.....		95 00	.....	.....	.....
1997	T. J. Davison.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
1998	John Gill.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
1999	Jas. Farley.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
2000	W. F. Workman, rent, September.....		65 00	.....	.....	.....
2001	Chas. J. O'Brien, F. S., refund P. C. on June and July, L. 399.....		10 80	.....	.....	.....
2002	W. S. Godshall, September expense.....		10 00	.....	.....	.....
2003	E. J. Hayes, S. T., D. C. 8, 2d District....		.....	.....	.....	300 00
2004	Postal Tel. Co., advance to J. J. Mc- Laughlin.....		25 00	.....	.....	.....
2005	Peter W. Collins, October expense.....		25 00	.....	.....	.....
2006	Springfield L. & P. Co., September.....		4 33	.....	.....	.....
2007	Luce's Clipping Bureau, September.....		1 00	.....	.....	.....
2008	Western Union Tel. Co., September.....		15 19	.....	.....	.....
2009	Central Union Tel. Co., October.....		6 50	.....	.....	.....
2010	Smith Premier Typewriting Co., 1 box car- bon.....		1 50	.....	.....	.....
2011	Smith Premier Typewriting Co., 2 weeks' rent typewriter.....		2 00	.....	.....	.....
2012	Pay roll, 1 week and overtime.....		98 99	.....	.....	.....
2013	Postage, October.....		5 00	.....	.....	.....
2014	Jas. Farley.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
2015	John Gill.....		7 50	.....	.....	.....
2016	Mailing E. W., September.....		48 44	.....	.....	.....
2017	Jas. P. Noonan, September expense.....		108 28	.....	.....	.....
2018	Postage, October.....		13 00	.....	.....	.....
2019	J. J. McLaughlin, October expense, New York.....		25 00	.....	.....	.....
2020	J. J. McLaughlin, October expense, New York.....		11 45	.....	.....	.....
2021	Hoyt, Dustin, Kelly, McKeehon & An- drews, legal service.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2022	John Gill.....		15 00	.....	.....	.....
2023	American Express Co., September.....		8 28	.....	.....	.....
2024	Postage, October.....		10 00	.....	.....	.....
2025	H. W. Rokker Co., E. W. \$478.50, G. O. Sup., \$16.15.....		494 65	.....	.....	.....
2026	Pay roll, week and overtime.....		107 39	.....	.....	.....
2027	Peter W. Collins, Bal. October Exp.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2028	Postage, October.....		15 00	.....	.....	.....
2029	F. J. McNulty, October expense.....		188 90	.....	.....	.....
2030	F. J. McNulty, August expense.....		142 05	.....	.....	.....
2031	F. J. McNulty, September expense.....		162 01	.....	.....	.....
2032	Jas. Farley.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
2033	Pay roll, week and overtime.....		130 73	.....	.....	.....
2034	F. J. McNulty, Exp. Ac. A. F. L. Conv.....		150 00	.....	.....	.....
2035	A. J. Berres, S. T., September P. C., M. T. D.....		81 25	.....	.....	.....
2036	W. J. Spencer, S. T., September P. C., B. T. D.....		81 25	.....	.....	.....
2037	F. Morrison, September P. C. A. F. L....		162 50	.....	.....	.....
2038	C. H. McConaughy, October expense.....		182 20	.....	.....	.....
2039	F. J. McNulty, legal services account New York settlement.....		261 00	.....	.....	.....
2040	Jas. Farley.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
2041	John Gill.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
2042	E. G. Smith, advance.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2043	Jas. P. Noonan, October expense.....		123 12	.....	.....	.....
2044	I. L. Damon, F. S., refund on initiation, L. 224.....		4 00	.....	.....	.....
2045	J. J. McLaughlin, account Lynn injunction, per vote of E. B.....		42 50	.....	.....	.....

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2046	S. J. Fay, expense account A. F. L.	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
2047	Pay roll, 1 week and overtime.....	.....	115 01	.....	.....	.....
2048	John Gill .....	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2049	F. J. Sweek, expense, account A. F. L. convention .....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
2050	F. J. McNulty, expense, account A. F. L. convention .....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			\$4519 42	.....	.....	\$300 00
Total						\$4819 42

Disbursements for November, 1908, as per G. O. Records.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2051	F. J. McNulty, November salary.....	.....	166 00	.....	.....	.....
2052	Peter W. Collins, November salary .....	.....	194 00	.....	.....	.....
2053	Chas. H. McConaughy, November salary..	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....
2054	Postage, November .....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....
2055	W. F. Workman, rent.....	.....	65 00	.....	.....	.....
2056	Raymond Clark, D. C. No. 1, 1st District..	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 684 00
2057	Edw. J. Hayes D. C. No. 8, 2d District....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 25
2058	Jas. Farley .....	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2059	Postage, Mailing October Worker.....	.....	35 81	.....	.....	.....
2060	Postage, November .....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....
2061	Mrs. Lula A. Culver, Death Claim No. 878, C. Culver, L. U. 36.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
2062	H. W. Rokker, printing report of G. S.....	.....	254 00	.....	.....	.....
2063	Peter W. Collins, delegate expense account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
2064	M. T. Joyce, D. C. No. 2, 1st District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
2065	J. J. McLaughlin, delegate expense account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
2066	J. P. Noonan, November salary.....	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....
2067	Wm. S. Godshall, delegate expense account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
2068	Jas. Farley .....	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2069	Jno. Gill .....	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2070	Postage, November .....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....
2071	Pay roll, one week and overtime.....	.....	91 46	.....	.....	.....
2072	Pay roll, one week.....	.....	81 00	.....	.....	.....
2072 1-6	F. J. McNulty, delegate, account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
2072 1-3	M. S. Culver, delegate, account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
2072 1 1/2	Peter W. Collins, delegate, account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....
2072 2-3	F. J. Sweek, delegate, account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
2072 5-6	S. J. Fay, delegate, account A. F. L. convention .....	.....	112 60	.....	.....	.....
2072 3/4	J. J. McLaughlin, delegate, account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
2073	Pay roll, week ending Nov. 21, 1908.....	.....	81 00	.....	.....	.....
2074	Pay roll, week ending Nov. 28 1908.....	.....	81 00	.....	.....	.....
2075	Jno. Gill, three weeks.....	.....	52 50	.....	.....	.....
2076	Postal Telegraph Co., delegate expense account A. F. L. convention, telegraphed to P. A. Clifford.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
2077	Jas. Farley, three weeks.....	.....	52 50	.....	.....	.....
2078	H. W. Rokker, L. U. supplies \$67.00, G. O. supplies \$19.25, E. W. \$464.00.....	.....	550 25	.....	.....	.....
2079	Postage, November .....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			\$3191 62	.....	.....	\$1078 25
Total						\$4269 87

Disbursements for December, 1908, as per G. O. Records.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2080	Peter W. Collins, December salary.....	.....	166 00	.....	.....	.....
2081	Jas. P. Noonan, December salary.....	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....
2082	A. W. Kessherger, print for E. W.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....
2083	Postage, December .....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....
2084	J. J. McLaughlin, D. C. 2, 1st Dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
2085	W. S. Godshall, October expense.....	.....	14 50	.....	.....	.....
2086	W. S. Godshall, balance delegate expense account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	115 70	.....	.....	.....
2087	J. J. McLaughlin, balance delegate expense account A. F. L. convention.....	.....	98 20	.....	.....	.....
2088	C. U. Tel. Co., November service.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....
2089	Springfield L. & P. Co., October service....	.....	11 55	.....	.....	.....
2090	Frank Fisher, services of special organizer	.....	301 72	.....	.....	.....
2091	Postal Tel. Co., September service.....	.....	26 31	.....	.....	.....
2092	Postal Tel. Co., October service.....	.....	15 88	.....	.....	.....

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2093	Western Union Tel Co., September and October service		21 58	.....	.....	.....
2094	E. G. Smith, November expense.....		79 14	.....	.....	.....
2095	M. S. Culver, balance delegate expense A. F. L. convention		87 00	.....	.....	.....
2096	F. J. Sweek, balance delegate expense A. F. L. convention		98 50	.....	.....	.....
2096½	S. J. Fay, balance delegate expense B. T. D. of A. F. L. Conv.....		78 75	.....	.....	.....
2097	J. E. Gard, premium on bond.....		50 00	.....	.....	.....
2098	Postage, mailing circular.....		10 00	.....	.....	.....
2099	Pay roll, 1 week and overtime.....		92 69	.....	.....	.....
2100	John Gill, 1 one week.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
2101	Jas. Farley, one week.....		17 50	.....	.....	.....
2102	J. W. Butler Paper Co., IM. manila envelopes		31 50	.....	.....	.....
2103	Library Bureau, transfer cases.....		10 50	.....	.....	.....
2104	J. E. O'Connor, September and October expense account		33 40	.....	.....	.....
2105	Chas. H. McConaughy, November expense account		122 25	.....	.....	.....
2106	W. F. Workman, November rent.....		65 00	.....	.....	.....
2107	Postage		2 00	.....	.....	.....
2108	Postage, December		20 00	.....	.....	.....
2109	Edw. J. Hayes, D. C. 8, 2d Dist.....		.....	.....	.....	189 50
2110	R. A. Shields, Death Claim 879, L. U. 134. A. Pierson		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2111	Mrs. H. L. Tyrrell, Death Claim 880, H. L. Tyrrell, L. U. 134.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2112	H. McDougall, Death Claim 881, Edw. Snyder, L. U. 5.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2113	Mrs. H. G. Brown, Death Claim 882, H. G. Brown, L. U. 12.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2114	Mrs. J. D. West, Death Claim 883, J. D. West, L. U. 353.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2115	Mrs. E. W. Carr, Death Claim 884, E. W. Carr, L. U. 426.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2116	F. J. McNulty, December salary.....		166 00	.....	.....	.....
2117	Jas. P. Noonan, November expense.....		80 96	.....	.....	.....
2118	Peter W. Collins, December expense.....		150 00	.....	.....	.....
2119	Chas. H. McConaughy, December salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
2120	E. G. Smith, November salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
2121	F. J. McNulty, balance delegate expense account A. F. L. convention and B. T. D. and November expense.....		18 05	.....	.....	.....
2122	Postage, December		2 00	.....	.....	.....
2123	Pay roll, 1 week and overtime.....		95 00	.....	.....	.....
2124	Jas. P. Noonan, advance.....		25 00	.....	.....	.....
2125	Deposit for second class privilege for E. W. Hogan.....		350 00	.....	.....	.....
2126	Postage, December		15 00	.....	.....	.....
2127	John Gill, 2 weeks' salary.....		35 00	.....	.....	.....
2128	Jas. Farley, 2 weeks' salary.....		35 00	.....	.....	.....
2129	H. M. Scott, August and September exp.....		16 55	.....	.....	.....
2129 1-6	Harry H. Lunt, rent on typewriter.....		11 00	.....	.....	.....
2129 1-3	Wm. Lombard, audit of books of L. U. 3.....		150 00	.....	.....	.....
2129½	W. A. Hogan, service rendered during audit of L. U. 3.....		180 00	.....	.....	.....
2129 2-3	Mrs. Jennie Myers, Death Claim 885. Carlisle Myers, L. U. 124.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2130	Pay roll, 1 week and overtime.....		97 08	.....	.....	.....
2131	Pay roll, 1 week.....		93 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			\$4198 31	.....	.....	\$389 50
Total			\$4587 81			

Disbursements for January, 1909, as per G. N. Records.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2132	Pay roll, one week.....		\$ 93 00	.....	.....	.....
2133	Postage, January		10 00	.....	.....	.....
2134	Postal Tel. Co., tel. to E. G. Smith, account December expense		97 54	.....	.....	.....
2135	Cancelled.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
2136	F. J. McNulty, January salary.....		166 00	.....	.....	.....
2137	Peter W. Collins, January salary.....		166 00	.....	.....	.....
2138	J. E. McCadden, July-Dec. salary.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2139	C. H. McConaughy, January salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
2140	E. G. Smith, December salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
2141	Jas. P. Noonan, January salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
2142	Jas. P. Noonan, December expense.....		71 50	.....	.....	.....
2143	C. H. McConaughy, December expense.....		153 45	.....	.....	.....
2144	Pay roll, one week.....		93 00	.....	.....	.....
2145	W. C. Medhurst, Death Claim 886, Art Flint, L. U. 65.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2146	R. A. Shields, Death Claim 887, Rudolph Witt, L. U. 134.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.	Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	
2147	Mrs. Chas. J. Edstrand, Death Claim \$88, Chas J. Edstrand, L. U. 134.....				100 00	.....	.....	.....
2148	W. F. Workman, December rent.....				65 00	.....	.....	.....
2149	Jas. Farley, three weeks' salary.....				52 50	.....	.....	.....
2150	Springfield L. & P. Co., November and De- cember service.....				22 86	.....	.....	.....
2151	John Gill, three weeks' salary.....				52 50	.....	.....	.....
2152	H. W. Rokker Co., E. W. \$464.00, G. O. sup- plies, \$41.25, L. U. supplies, \$52.00.....				557 25	.....	.....	.....
2153	Victor J. Evans Co., two applications for trade mark, one copyright.....				55 00	.....	.....	.....
2154	Hamann, The Printer, supplies.....				63 25	.....	.....	.....
2155	Coe Bros., supplies.....				34 25	.....	.....	.....
2156	Central Union Tel. Co., December and Jan- uary service and toll.....				9 50	.....	.....	.....
2157	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, October, No- vember, December.....				3 00	.....	.....	.....
2158	E. J. Hayes, S. T., D. C. 8, 2d Dist.....				.....	.....	.....	198 75
2159	Raymond Clark, S. T., D. C. 1, 1st Dist....				.....	.....	.....	208 00
2160	Mary Burke East, transcript.....				24 15	.....	.....	.....
2161	Postage, January.....				20 00	.....	.....	.....
2162	Illinois State Journal Co., G. O. supplies \$46.95, L. U. supplies \$150.80.....				197 75	.....	.....	.....
2163	M. T. Joyce, S. T., D. C. 2, 1st Dist.....				.....	.....	.....	90 00
2164	Inter-State Tel. Co., Oct.-Jan. service.....				12 00	.....	.....	.....
2165	Pay roll, one week.....				33 00	.....	.....	.....
2166	Jas. Farley, one week's salary.....				17 50	.....	.....	.....
2167	John Gill, one week's salary.....				17 50	.....	.....	.....
2168	Postal Tel. Co., Nov.-Dec.....				59 67	.....	.....	.....
2169	Peter W. Collins, January expense.....				40 00	.....	.....	.....
2170	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., rent on machine.....				4 00	.....	.....	.....
2171	American Express Co., Oct.-Nov.....				9 88	.....	.....	.....
2172	J. E. Gard, premium on bonds.....				160 00	.....	.....	.....
2173	P. S. Bixby, D. C. 7, 2d Dist.....				.....	.....	.....	150 00
2174	Wm. S. Godshall, January expense.....				19 00	.....	.....	.....
2175	Wm. S. Godshall, advance.....				50 00	.....	.....	.....
2176	Ratchford Bros., 6 Meridian lamps.....				3 60	.....	.....	.....
2177	Pay roll, one week.....				93 00	.....	.....	.....
2178	James Farley, one week's salary.....				17 50	.....	.....	.....
2179	John Gill, one week's salary.....				17 50	.....	.....	.....
2180	Whitehead-Hoag Co., two charms.....				9 38	.....	.....	.....
2181	Sundries.....				4 29	.....	.....	.....
2182	Adams Express Co., July, September, No- vember, December.....				42 52	.....	.....	.....
2183	Postal Tel. Co., wired to Raymond Clark by order G. P.....				50 00	.....	.....	.....
2184	J. D. McIntire, refund of P. C., L U 527..				6 30	.....	.....	.....
2185	Capitol Printing Co., supplies.....				1 75	.....	.....	.....
2186	Raymond Clark, S. T., D. C. 1, 1st Dist....				.....	.....	.....	395 00
2187	John Gill, one week's salary.....				17 50	.....	.....	.....
2188	Jas. Farley, one week's salary.....				17 50	.....	.....	.....
2189	Pay roll, one week.....				93 00	.....	.....	.....
2190	Postage.....				20 00	.....	.....	.....
2191	P. A. Clifford, balance delegate expense account A. F. L. convention.....				97 40	.....	.....	.....
2192	John Rothery, organizing L. U. 631.....				10 00	.....	.....	.....
2193	Wm. Wightman, organizing L. U. 628.....				15 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....					\$3781 49	.....	.....	\$1141 75
Total.....					.....	.....	.....	\$4923 24

Disbursements for February, 1909 as per G. O. Records.

Voucher.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2194	Raymond Clark, S. T. D. C. 1, 1st Dist.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$1000 00
2195	F. J. McNulty, G. P., February salary.....		166 00	.....	.....	.....
2196	Peter W. Collins, G. S., February salary....		166 00	.....	.....	.....
2197	E. G. Smith, G. V. P., January salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
2198	Jas. P. Noonan, February salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
2199	C. H. McConaughy, February salary.....		125 00	.....	.....	.....
2200	Frank Morrison, Sec., October-November P. C. to A. F. L.....		170 00	.....	.....	.....
2201	A. J. Berres, S. T., October-November P. C. to M. T. D. of A. F. of L.....		85 00	.....	.....	.....
2202	W. J. Spencer, S. T., October-November P. C. to B. T. D. of A. F. of L.....		85 00	.....	.....	.....
2203	Peter W. Collins, February expense.....		140 00	.....	.....	.....
2204	John Gill, salary for overtime services.....		20 00	.....	.....	.....
2205	John E. O'Connor, November expense.....		18 60	.....	.....	.....
2206	J. J. McLaughlin, expense acct. conference of National Officers of B. T. D.....		11 85	.....	.....	.....
2207	Mrs. Elizabeth Gavitt, Death Claim No. 889, L. C. Gavitt, L. 134.....		100 00	.....	.....	.....
2208	F. J. McNulty, G. P., December-January expense.....		287 95	.....	.....	.....
2209	E. G. Smith, January expense.....		88 64	.....	.....	.....

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2210	E. J. Hayes, S. T. D. C. 8, 2d Dist.	.....	65 00	.....	.....	167 50
2211	W. F. Workman, January rent.	.....	8 15	.....	.....	.....
2212	G. Westenberger, repairs on office chairs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2213	Central Union Tel. Co., February service and toll	.....	5 60	.....	.....	.....
2214	Jas. Farley, Wk. service.	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2215	Deposit for second class privilege for E. W.	.....	225 00	.....	.....	.....
2216	John Gill, Wk. service.	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2217	Pay Roll, wk. ending 2-6-'09 and overtime.	.....	101 00	.....	.....	.....
2218	M. H. Carmody, S. T. D. C. 4, 2d Dist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00
2219	Pay Roll, 1 wk. and overtime.	.....	98 17	.....	.....	.....
2220	W. S. Godshall, advance.	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
2221	C. H. McConaughy, advance.	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
2222	W. S. Godshall, January expense.	.....	36 50	.....	.....	.....
2223	C. H. McConaughy, January expense.	.....	147 45	.....	.....	.....
2224	Springfield L. & P. Co., January service.	.....	12 43	.....	.....	.....
2225	H. W. Rokker Co., E. W., \$464; G. O. Supplies, \$10.15; L. U. Supplies, \$25.	.....	499 15	.....	.....	.....
2226	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, January Clippings	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
2227	Postage, February	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....
2228	Adams Express Co., January service.	.....	11 91	.....	.....	.....
2229	J. Baumgarten & Sons, seals.	.....	22 50	.....	.....	.....
2230	Jas. Farley, 1 wk. service.	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2231	John Gill, 1 wk. service.	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2232	Joseph Law, Death Claim No. \$90, Jabez Law, L. U. 267.	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
2233	James Cooper, Death Claim No. \$91, J. F. Tomfohrde, L. U. 396.	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
2234	M. H. Carmody, S. T. D. C. No. 4, 2d Dist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
2235	Postage, mailing A. F. of L. Circular.	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....
2236	F. J. McNulty, paid services of J. Solomon and A. K. Atherton at Conf. of A. F. of L. I. A. T. S. E. and I. B. E. W.	.....	11 30	.....	.....	.....
2237	Postal Tel. Co., January service.	.....	75 90	.....	.....	.....
2238	Chas. W. Hanscom, S. T. D. C. 2, 1st Dist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00
2239	Jas. Farley, 1 wk. service.	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2240	Pay Roll, 1 week.	.....	93 00	.....	.....	.....
2241	John Gill, 1 week.	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2242	Sundries	.....	8 18	.....	.....	.....
2243	Peter W. Collins, protest fees on checks Nos. 2072 2-3, 2072 1-6, 2072 1-3.	.....	9 75	.....	.....	.....
2244	Smith-Premier Tpr. Co., rent on machine for 2 months	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....
2245	J. W. Yount, F. S. L. U. 9, D. C. No. 8, 2d District.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00
2246	W. S. Godshall, February expense.	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
2247	W. S. Godshall, February expense.	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
2248	W. S. Godshall, Bal. February expense.	.....	1 60	.....	.....	.....
2249	Martin T. Joyce, D. C. 2, 1st District (Special Org.)	.....	155 17	.....	.....	.....
2250	Martin J. Healy, Pres. D. C. 8, 2d Dist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00
2251	John Gill, 1 week service.	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2252	Jas. Farley, 1 week service.	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2253	Pay Roll, 1 week.	.....	93 00	.....	.....	.....
2254	Deposit for second-class privilege for E. W.	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
2255	Jas. P. Noonan, January expense.	.....	61 08	.....	.....	.....
2256	Postage, March	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....
2257	E. C. Dickerson, S. T. D. C. 3, 3d Dist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 45
2258	Raymond Clark, S. T. D. C. 1, 1st Dist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 00
2259	Mrs. Edw. Luby, Death Claim No. \$92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edw. Luby, L. U. 9.	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Total			\$4367 88	\$.....	\$.....	\$2588 95
Total			\$6956 83			

Disbursements for March, 1909, as per G. O. Records.

Voucher.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2260	F. J. McNulty, G. P., March salary.	.....	\$ 166 00	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
2261	Peter W. Collins, G. S., March salary.	.....	166 00	.....	.....	.....
2262	E. G. Smith, G. V. P., February salary.	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....
2263	Jas. P. Noonan, G. V. P., March salary.	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....
2264	C. H. McConaughy, G. V. P., March salary.	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....
2264½	Raymond Clark, D. C. 1, 1st District (Special Org.)	.....	44 50	.....	.....	.....
2265	W. F. Workman, February rent.	.....	65 00	.....	.....	.....
2266	Raymond Clark, D. C. 1, 1st District, (Special Org.)	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
2267	Raymond Clark, D. C. 1, 1st District, (Bal. Exp. as Special Org.)	.....	62 90	.....	.....	.....
2268	Jas. Farley, 1 week	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2269	John Gill, 1 week	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
2270	Pay Roll, 1 week	.....	93 00	.....	.....	.....
2271	W. S. Godshall, February expense.	.....	35 25	.....	.....	.....
2272	Edw. J. Hayes, S. T. D. C. 8, 2d Dist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	268 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2273	Springfield Light & Power Co.,	February service	11 78			
2274	Adams Express Co.,	February service	13 90			
2275	P. S. Bixby, S. T. D. C. 7, 2d District					252 00
2276	E. G. Smith, G. V. P.,	February expense	94 84			
2277	W. H. Rapp, D. C. 7, 1st District (Services as Special Organizer in Pittsburg)		60 49			
2278	John E. O'Connor,	December, January, February expense	37 36			
2279	Chas. H. McConaughy,	February expense	140 15			
2280	Lucas Press Clipping Bureau,	February Clipping	1 60			
2281	Western Union Tel. Co.,	January-February service	4 64			
2282	Frank Morrison, Sec.,	December P. C. to A. F. of L.	55 00			
2283	W. J. Spencer, S. T.,	December P. C. to B. T. D. of A. F. of L.	42 50			
2284	A. J. Berres, S. T.,	December P. C. to M. T. D. of A. F. of L.	42 50			
2285	Coe Bros.,	G. O. supplies	24 95			
2286	Central Union Tel. Co.,	March service	4 00			
2287	Postal Tel. Co.,	February service	48 19			
2288	Pay Roll,	1 week	93 00			
2289	F. J. McNulty, G. P.,	February expense	118 80			
2290	J. A. Himmel, F. S.,	Death Claim No. 833, W. R. Bunce, L. U. 15L	100 00			
2291	Interstate Tel. Co.,	Feb.-March service	6 00			
2292	J. A. Mussillon & Bros.,	repairs on adding machine	2 00			
2293	John Gill,	1 week	17 50			
2294	Jas. Farley,	1 week	17 50			
2295	Louis D. Brandies,	legal services	300 00			
2296	Graham & Graham,	legal services	250 00			
2297	C. H. McConaughy,	balance February expense	61 00			
2298	Jas. P. Noonan,	February expense	84 40			
2299	Postage		20 00			
2300	H. W. Rokker Co.,	E. W. \$326.75; L. U. supplies, \$65.60; G. O. Supplies, \$27.60	419 95			
2301	Pay Roll,	1 week and overtime	95 23			
2302	Jas. Farley,	1 week	17 50			
2303	John Gill,	1 week	17 50			
2304	Hamann, The Printer,	G. O. supplies	28 25			
2305	Smith Premier Tpr. Co.,	rent on machine	3 60			
2306	Pay Roll,	1 week	93 00			
2307	John Gill,	1 week	17 50			
2308	Jas. Farley,	1 week	17 50			
2309	W. S. Godshall,	advance	50 00			
2310	Peter W. Collins, G. S.,	March expense	80 00			
2311	Mrs. J. Rayner,	Death Claim No. 894, J. Rayner, L. 9	100 00			
2312	W. S. Godshall,	March expense	50 00			
2313	W. S. Godshall,	balance March expense	56 25			
2314	Mrs. M. Van Sickle,	Death Claim No. 895, M. Van Sickle, L. 534	100 00			
2315	Postage,	April	20 00			
2316	Jas. Farley,	4 days' service	10 00			
2317	John Gill,	5 days' service	12 50			
2318	Pay Roll,	1 week	93 00			
2319	Sundries,	March	1 90			
Total			\$4055 27			\$ 520 00
Total						\$4575 27

Disbursements for April, 1909, as per G. O. Records.

Voucher.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2320	Raymond Clark, S. T. D. C. 1, 1st Dist.		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 300 01
2321	F. J. McNulty, G. P.,	April salary	166 00			
2322	Peter W. Collins, G. S.,	April salary	166 00			
2323	E. G. Smith, G. V. P.,	March salary	125 00			
2324	Jas. P. Noonan, G. V. P.,	April salary	125 00			
2325	C. H. McConaughy,	April salary	125 00			
2326	Joseph Burge,	Death Claim No. 896, B. J. Burge, L. U. 430	100 00			
2327	Mrs. W. H. McMillan,	Death Claim 897, W. H. McMillan, L. U. 376	100 00			
2328	Mailing Deposit for	E. W.	50 96			
2329	J. E. McCadden, G. T.,	salary for quarter	50 00			
2330	J. E. McCadden,	expense for quarter	2 57			
2331	Adams Express Co.,	March service	19 59			
2332	E. C. Dickinson, S. T. D. C. 3, 3d Dist.					180 39
2333	Postal Telegraph Co.,	March service	42 19			
2334	W. F. Workman,	March rent	65 00			
2335	Postage,	April	20 00			
2336	J. F. Nichols, F. S. 376, D. C. S. 2d Dist.					500 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	Particulars.	General.	Organizing.	Defense.	Dist. Coun.
2327	Pay Roll, 1 week		93 00			
2328	Springfield Light & Power Co., March service		7 56			
2329	Jas. P. Noonan, March expense		108 94			
2340	E. G. Smith, G. V. P., March expense		108 25			
2341	J. J. McLaughlin, expense Acct. Conf. of National Officers of B. T. D.		20 60			
2342	Raymond Clark, D. C. 1, 1st District (Special Organizer)		84 20			
2343	Chas. W. Hanscom, D. C. 2, 1st Dist.					125 00
2344	Joseph A. Kibbler, D. C. 3, 2d Dist.					350 00
2345	Frank Fisher, Expense Acct. for November, December, January, February		3 30			
2346	Interstate Tel. Co., April service		3 00			
2347	Central Union Tel. Co., April service		4 00			
2348	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, March		1 00			
2349	Pay Roll, 1 week and overtime		94 75			
2350	H. W. Rokker Co., March E. W. \$319: G. O. Supplies, \$16.25		235 25			
2351	Peter W. Collins, bond filing fee		4 00			
2352	Mrs. Bridget Cullen, D. C. 898, Wm. Cullen, L. U. 404		100 00			
2353	Frank Morrison, Sec., January-February P. C. to A. F. of L.		120 00			
2354	W. J. Spencer, S. T., January-February P. C. to B. T. D. of A. F. of L.		60 00			
2355	A. J. Berres, S. T., January-February P. C. to M. T. D. of A. F. of L.		60 00			
2356	C. H. McConaughy, March expense		100 00			
2357	Deposit for Second Class Privilege for E. W.		100 00			
2358	Pay Roll, 1 week		93 00			
2359	Postage		20 00			
2360	Mrs. Carrie Nelson, Death Claim 899, O. A. Lawson, L. U. 381		100 00			
2361	Peter W. Collins, April expenses		30 00			
2362	H. M. Scott, March expenses		64 05			
2363	John E. O'Connor, March expenses		26 90			
2364	J. J. McLaughlin, February-March exp.		37 05			
2365	W. H. Rapp, D. C. 7, 1st District (Services as Special Organizer in Pittsburg)		143 75			
2366	M. Grant Hamilton, paid 5 Zincs, \$7.90; 1 I. P. E. U. Label, \$0.50		8 40			
2367	Mrs. L. M. Persson, Death Claim No. 900, L. M. Persson, L. U. 134		100 00			
2368	Cancelled					
2369	Pay Roll, 1 week and overtime		98 00			
2370	Deposit for Second Class Privilege for E. W.		36 80			
Total			\$3328 11			\$1455 30
Total						\$4783 41

Statement of Bank Balances Tied Up by Injunction.

Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary:—

The balance standing to your credit, according to our books, is \$17,999.72. The last interest which was credited to your account was \$352.92, on January 1, '09.....\$17,999 72
W. M. Baldwin, Asst. Treasurer,
The Citizens Savings and Trust Co., Cleveland, O.

Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary:—

Enclosed find statement of account No. 341713 with International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers showing interest accrued to Jan. 1, '09, \$614.08, making a balance of... 15,814 03
Society for Savings, Cleveland, O.

Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary:—

The balance to the credit of the International Electrical Workers on April 1, '09, with interest accrued of \$108.80, amounts to..... 17,049 28
D. J. Darling, Secretary,
The Superior Savings and Trust Co., Cleveland, O.

Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary:—

The balance under date of April 1, 1908, was \$13,600.00, and the interest accrued to April 1, 1909, was \$549.44, making a total credit to the Brotherhood account of..... 14,149 44
Thos. E. Monks, Assistant Secy.,
The Guardian Savings and Trust Co., Cleveland, O.

Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary:—

The interest on your account with this bank has been credited to the account as follows: April 30, '08, \$30.00; October 30, '08, \$30.51; April 30, '09, \$31.20; original deposit, \$1500.00. This makes a total to your credit of 1,591 71
Latham T. Souther, Cashier,
The Sangamon Loan and Trust Co., Springfield, Ill.

Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary:—

We are sending you herewith statement of account No. 41899, including interest figures as follows: July 1, '07, \$246.66; July 1, '08, \$384.93; Jan. 1, '09, \$392.62; making a total deposit on Jan. 1, '09, of..... 20,024 21
A. G. Tame, Treasurer,
The Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.

State National Bank, Springfield, Ill..... 3,079 41

WHOLESALE PRICES, 1908 TO 1909.

THE annual report on wholesale prices, just published by the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, in Bulletin No. 81, shows that wholesale prices in 1908 receded as a whole from the high level of 1907 and were only slightly in excess of the prices for 1906. The report gives wholesale prices for 258 representative staple articles for 1908 and completes a series of prices for the nineteen years, 1890 to 1908.

The average price for 1908 was 5.2 per cent below that for 1907—the year of highest prices during the nineteen-year period. It exceeded the average for every other year of the period, but was only 0.2 per cent higher than the average for 1906. As compared with 1897, the year of lowest prices during the period, the advance in 1908 was 36.9 per cent, and as compared with the average for the ten years, 1890 to 1899, the advance was 22.8 per cent.

The decline from the prices shown by the October, 1907, data continued without interruption until August, 1908, with the exception of a slight advance in July. Prices were at their lowest point of the year 1908 during the month of August, when they were 1.1 per cent below the average for that year and 7.3 per cent below the average for October, 1907, the highest point in the nineteen years covered. The prices in December, 1908, show an advance of 1.8 per cent over the prices in August.

Of the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained, 162 showed a decrease in the average price for 1908 as compared with 1907, 33 showed no change, and 63 showed an increase.

Of the nine groups under which the commodities are classified, seven showed a decrease in price in 1908 as compared with 1907. In farm products, taken as a whole, there was a decrease in price of 2.9 per cent in 1908 below the average for 1907, this decrease being the least of any of the seven groups showing a decrease; food increased 2.4 per cent in price; cloths and clothing decreased 7.7 per cent; fuel and lighting decreased 3.1 per cent; metals and implements decreased 12.6 per cent—which was the heaviest decline of any of the groups; lumber and building materials decreased 9.4 per cent; drugs and chemicals increased 0.7 per cent; house furnishing goods decreased 3.8 per cent, and the miscellaneous group decreased 5.7 per cent.

The average wholesale price of raw commodities for 1908 was 5.9 per cent below that for 1907, and the average wholesale price of manufactured commodities

for 1908 was 5 per cent below that for 1907.

Of the 258 articles included in the report, the prices of 107 were at the highest point during the year in January, while only 20 articles attained their highest price in December.

The following statement shows the movement of wholesale prices of raw and manufactured commodities and of all the commodities considered during the nineteen years from 1890 to 1908:

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES AND OF ALL COMMODITIES CONSIDERED, 1890 TO 1908.

(Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.)

Year.	—Relative wholesale price.—		
	Raw commodities.	Manufactured commodities.	All commodities.
1890.....	115.0	112.3	112.9
1891.....	116.3	110.6	111.7
1892.....	107.9	105.6	106.1
1893.....	104.4	105.9	105.6
1894.....	93.2	96.8	96.1
1895.....	91.7	94.0	93.6
1896.....	81.0	91.9	90.4
1897.....	87.6	90.1	89.7
1898.....	94.0	93.3	93.4
1899.....	105.9	100.7	101.7
1900.....	111.9	110.2	110.5
1901.....	111.4	107.8	108.5
1902.....	122.4	110.6	112.9
1903.....	122.7	111.5	113.6
1904.....	119.7	111.3	113.0
1905.....	121.2	114.6	115.9
1906.....	126.5	121.6	122.5
1907.....	133.4	128.6	129.5
1908.....	125.5	122.2	122.8

In the following statement is shown, by months, the movement of wholesale prices for each group and for all commodities considered during the year 1908:

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH IN 1908, BY GROUPS.

(Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.)

Date.	Farm products.....	Food, etc.....	Clothes and clothing.....	Fuel and lighting.....	Metals and implements.....
1908.					
January.....	129.8	120.5	124.0	134.3	127.4
February.....	128.8	119.8	121.2	132.5	126.7
March.....	134.2	120.2	119.9	132.9	125.9
April.....	135.0	121.3	118.5	128.5	125.9
May.....	134.9	118.2	117.6	127.8	125.8
June.....	132.8	120.3	114.7	129.0	124.8
July.....	134.0	120.2	114.5	129.2	124.0
August.....	133.8	120.0	114.4	130.2	124.5
September.....	132.7	121.9	114.2	130.4	124.7
October.....	133.9	122.6	114.2	130.7	124.8
November.....	133.5	121.9	114.8	131.9	125.1
December.....	135.2	124.4	115.6	132.5	125.7
Av'ge, 1908.....	133.1	120.6	116.9	130.5	125.4

Date.	Lumber and building materials...	Drugs and chemicals.....	House furnishing goods.....	Miscellaneous.....	All commodities.....
1908.					
January	138.9	109.5	117.0	122.6	125.7
February	138.1	111.1	117.0	121.4	124.4
March	135.2	110.9	117.0	120.1	124.2
April	135.9	110.2	117.0	120.6	124.0
May	131.6	107.1	117.0	121.9	122.4
June	128.8	108.4	114.5	121.1	121.5
July	128.8	112.7	114.1	121.5	121.7
August	129.9	112.1	111.2	118.9	121.4
September	130.4	111.2	111.2	118.5	121.8
October	131.1	109.7	111.2	118.2	122.1
November	132.3	110.2	110.5	116.7	122.1
December	136.3	110.9	110.5	117.1	123.6
Av'ge, 1908..	133.1	110.4	114.0	119.9	122.8

NEEDLESS KILLINGS—PERILS OF PEACE.

In the whole country from all causes in 1908 the accidents totaled 500,000 persons, which is 500 regiments strong, and these victims of the perils of peace would be hours in passing a given point.

Devices which will diminish this woeful line at least one-half are available. Models or photographs will be kept on view at the Museum of Safety and Sanitation in order that the employer may be able to inform himself how to reduce that line, save 250,000 men for earning efficiency and cut litigation and damage expenses millions of dollars every year.

Wood and metal working machinery; stamping, grinding and polishing machines; presses; cranes and hoisting machinery; transportation security by sea and land; safety lamps and explosives; quarrying, agricultural and chemical industries; safety from fire—all these will be represented. Also, there will be a section of sanitation, to include improved dwellings, first aid to the injured, prevention of industrial diseases, respirators and methods for supplying pure air and insuring health.

There are ten Transatlantic museums of safety where industrialists may go to learn how to avoid killing or maiming those who work in their shops, factories, mines, fields, railways, buildings and ships. To these museums a man about to begin any kind of business may go to learn what appliance he needs to safeguard himself against enormous annual expenditures for "damages" and to protect his workmen from loss of life, limb or health while in his employ.

In America the insurance interests estimate the annual loss to companies from

preventable accidents to be \$125,000,000. This does not include costs of defending suits at law, in which the person injured receives in judgments scarcely \$500 on the average, of which his lawyer usually gets one-half.

One-half of \$500 is a small sum for a wage-earner to receive for partial or total incapacitation for life. Many of these cases become a charge upon the general community. The owner of the mill or shop in which the hurt or utterly disadvantaged wage-earner has met disaster has to share this burden in his taxes, along with the costs he has shouldered in the litigation to determine the damage sustained, while the final award to the injured man or to the former employer is often unfair and unbusinesslike. The worker gets less, the employer pays more than he ought to.

ENCYCLICAL OF POPE LEO XIII, MAY 15, 1891.

"It is no easy matter to define the relative and mutual duties of the rich and poor, of capital and of labor.

"The greatest mistake made is to take up with the notion that class is naturally hostile to class and that the wealthy and the working men are intended by nature to live in mutual conflict. Just as the symmetry of the human frame is the resultant of the disposition of the bodily members, so in a state it is ordained by nature that these two classes should dwell in harmony and agreement and should, as it were, groove into one another so as to maintain the balance of the body politic.

"Each needs the other; capital can not do without labor, nor labor without capital. Mutual agreement results in pleasantness of life and the beauty of good order, while perpetual conflict necessarily produces confusion and savage barbarity.

"Religion teaches the laboring man and the artisan to carry out honestly and fairly all equitable agreements freely entered into; never to injure the property, not to outrage the person of an employer; never to resort to violence in defending their own cause nor to engage in riot or disorder, etc.

"Religion teaches the wealthy owner and employer that their work people are not to be accounted their bondsman; that every man must reflect his dignity and worth as a man and as a Christian; that labor is not a thing to be ashamed of, but is an honorable calling, enabling a man to sustain his life in an upright and creditable manner, and that it is shameful and unhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them as so much muscle or physical power.

"His (the employer's) great and principal duty is to give to every one a fair wage.

"The rich should religiously refrain from cutting down the workmen's earnings, whether by force, by fraud, or by usurious dealings, and with all the greater reason because the laboring man is as a rule, weak and unprotected, and because his slender means should, in proportion to their scantiness, be accounted scarced.

"Let it be taken for granted that workman and employer should as a rule make free agreements, and in particular should agree freely as to the wages; nevertheless there underlies a dictate of natural justice more imperious and ancient than any bargain between man and man, namely, that remuneration ought to be sufficient to support the well-behaved wage-earner. If through necessity, or fear of a worse evil, the workman accept harder conditions because an employer or contractor will afford him no better, he is made the victim of force and injustice.

"We may lay it down as a general and lasting law that workmen's associations should be so organized and governed as to furnish the best and most suitable means for attaining that is aimed at; that is to say, for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and property."

UNION MEN, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS, TAKE NOTICE!

Resolution adopted by the convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor, held in Dayton, Oct. 13 to 16, 1908:

"WHEREAS, The Favorite Stove & Range Co., of Piqua, Ohio, have since the first of January, 1908, locked out the mounters from their shop and declared for an increase in working hours and a reduction of wages, and the 'open shop' in their mounting department and are now running a strictly non-union shop; therefore be it

Resolved, That members of organized labor cannot be friendly nor recommend the use of their goods; and be it further

Resolved, That we uphold and endorse the action of the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union in resisting the reduction in wages and the increase of hours, and the 'open shop.'"

Our position has further been endorsed by the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range workers' International Union, the Trades and Labor Council of Piqua, Ohio, and all organized bodies of Piqua.

We ask your support to successfully resist the efforts of this firm to wipe out organized labor in their shop.

The trade mark on their product is:
"We Guarantee Favorite Stoves & Ranges.
Best in the World."

The makers of this product are antagonistic to organized labor, and not deservng the patronage of any one whose sentiments favor honest efforts of workmen to maintain fair living conditions.

Can we count on you to give us your support? If so, let us hear from you at your earliest convenience. Thanking you in anticipation of receiving your favorable consideration, remain, with all good wishes,

Yours fraternally,
Stove Mounters' Union No. 23, Piqua, O.
FRANK GRIMSHAW,
Secretary, Box 615, Piqua, O.

APPEAL OF LOCAL NO. 17, I. B. of T.
CHICAGO, May 28, 1909.

To the Members and Brothers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

BROTHERS: Six hundred and seventy-five members of the Carriage and Cab Drivers' Union, Local No. 17, I. B. of T., are out on a strike and are very much in need of financial aid, and we are asking you to contribute towards the support of our local in this behalf. Our local has never refused financial aid to any of our brothers, and other locals of I. B. of T., when they have made requests, and we have been able to render them such aid.

Local No. 17, I. B. of T., is striking for a salary of \$2.00 per day of twelve hours, working any six consecutive days each week. At the present time its members are receiving \$1.71 for twelve hours' work each day, working seven days each week. They receive less wages for more hours of labor performed each week than the members of any other local of I. B. of T., and will highly appreciate any financial aid you may be able to render them at this time, and the same can be forwarded to Thomas J. Doyle, Secretary and Treasurer of Local No. 17, I. B. of T., 145 E. Randolph street, Chicago.

D. MULLANEY,
President.

T. J. DOYLE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
W. J. GIBBONS,
JOHN BUTLER,
Business Agents.

We have had the sanction of the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

At close of day, when shadows fall,
And gently hold in mute embrace;
The toiler from the city's deep—
They put the day beyond recall,
And make the cheerless hours of night
Appear to run the ceaseless race
Against the dawn and peaceful sleep,
But have the joy of new born day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York No. 20.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Being nearly five months since Local No. 20 has been represented in our WORKER, I will endeavor to let our brothers know what we are doing around this great city of cities. Well, of late work here has been pretty good, most every one working, and quite a few brothers coming in and they all manage to catch on some place or other. But I must say right here that our meetings here of late are very poorly attended; seems to be same old stands-bys every meeting night fighting the battle for others. Then when things don't go just to suit some of these brothers, who would rather stand on corners than come to meetings, why it is the old story—No. 20 done this and No. 20 done that, but I suppose all locals have the same trouble. I would like to see everybody not only come to meeting, but to take part in them. We have a great many old members of No. 20 who are either back in their dues or have fallen by the wayside. Oh, how I wish all the good old members would turn out like they used to; now I don't mean we have no old members with us any more; oh, yes, we have quite a few. Some of the old time blue kind. We have moved our meeting place to Jay and Willoughby streets, over John Whiteford's cafe, so any of you traveling brothers will have no trouble in finding the hall, as you all know it is the old "hang out" of the line-men.

Well, I think that I have told about all I know pertaining to local affairs, so now I have some very sad news to report. One of No. 20's most loyal and oldest members, Martin McCormack, was killed on May 13 on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., the job that has taken so many of our good men away. Bro. McCormack's death was purely an accident and in no way any fault of his own, as he was a line-man of some 25 years of experience and a very careful workman. But as it is all over now. I won't go into details about the cause of it. As far as we could learn, he has no relatives in this country, so we appointed Bro. E. Dougherty to look after the details of the funeral. Now, as Bro. McCormack had no one here to look after his remains, we did not know

just what to do. But just as soon as our ex-brother, John Tammany, heard of it, he at once ordered the remains brought to his home and the funeral was held there, and I can say it was one of the greatest acts of brotherly love I have seen in many a day. We had nearly 200 men in line and sixteen coaches, a coach just full of flowers. It was a sight not many of us will forget. Really, a great credit to the local to see so many turn out.

Well, I won't take up any more space this time.

Wishing all success.

RAP.

Norfolk No. 80.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

L. U. No. 80 desires to pay her respects to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers through the columns of your valuable and highly respected journal, and also to some of the Electrical Workers outside of the Brotherhood.

First, we wish to congratulate the members of the organization to which we have the honor of belonging on their fine sense of justice to themselves and others, at all times, and on their excellent staying qualities in times of trouble and destitution. To our minds nothing but the indomitable will power of the members of our Brotherhood held our organization intact during the period intervening between the money panic of 1907 and the present time. The panic which proved so disastrous to so many organizations and business concerns throughout the country and checked to a great extent the progress that was being made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Consequently our members, as well as the rest of the organizations, suffered, through no fault of their own, naturally became in arrears, which weakened our membership, and consequently lack of enthusiasm followed. Local Union No. 80 felt it more, perhaps, than other unions, as we have had some that were great union men during the prosperous times immediately previous to and during the Jamestown Exposition, but as soon as the day of adversity came they forgot their unionism and the benefits they derived from same, both personally and collectively, to such an extent that they will not recognize an officer of their former

Local when he enters the open shop where they are employed, much less pay their dues.

There is a day of retribution coming for this class of men. It is a blessing to humanity they are registered among the few, as society would be in great danger were they in the majority.

The faithful few are doing all that is in their power to build up this Local, and hold it in the front ranks of the labor movement in Norfolk. It is most unfortunate for those actively engaged in the interests of the union that they can find little else to do. But there is some consolation in knowing that as soon as the organization of our craft is completed, as soon as the dues are reduced to 75c per month, and as soon as the Local commences to pay sick benefits, the chronic dispeptics who deserted us when our little organization was in peril will come back, if we "cut out" the reinstatement fee. Local Union No. 80 has no agreement with the contractors, who say they do not care whether a man has a card or not. But the man without the card gets the preference.

The Bell Telephone Co. will not hire a union man if they know it. They are doing some repair work here now, and expect to do some underground work here this summer. The Electric Light & Traction Co. employs none but colored linemen, so it is easy for the casual observer to see that the conditions in Norfolk are anything at all but favorable.

While No. 80 does not wish to be looked upon as a little bunch of calamity howlers, there is one other trouble that has a great tendency to hold us down, a trouble that we hate very much to refer to, and that is the deplorable controversy that originated high up in the ranks of our (then highly honored and progressive) organization nearly a year ago, a trouble that has radiated from the center to the outermost confines of our Brotherhood and weakened its very foundation, a trouble that if planned to disrupt our organization, to destroy our confidence in one another, and to render useless the arduous labors of tried and true men for twenty years, it could not have been started at a more opportune time, nor carried to any greater extremes. In the beginning of the struggle for possession of the funds of the Brotherhood (for such we now believe to have been the principal aim of the originators of the fight) No. 80 took no part, but hoped an amicable settlement of the controversy would be reached in a short time. We watched closely the actions of both parties and sought advice from Local Unions in different parts of the country which helped us in a great measure to draw our present conclusions. We thought when the question was submitted to the A. F. of L. it had reached the supreme authority on

questions affecting labor disputes in America and were much disappointed on learning that the good offices of that great and grand body had been ignored and the courts resorted to by one of the contending parties.

While we have nothing but the highest regard for the courts, it is our firm belief that the questions above referred to could and ought to be settled elsewhere.

Action taken by the Virginia State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Newport News, June 1, 1909, regarding admission of Local Unions to Central Bodies throughout the State provides that no Local Union shall be admitted that is not in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Assuring you, Mr. Editor, the above is not the sentiments of your correspondent alone, but is the general feeling of the members of No. 80, with best wishes for the I. B. E. W., I am,

Yours fraternally,

MICHAEL GILL,
Pres. No. 80.

Worcester No. 96.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No. 96 of Worcester, Mass., is still in the I. B., but we have been so busy reading part of the stuff that Sullivan of the secessionists (of course we could not be expected to read it all) is sending out that we have not had time to do anything. Now, all the members of this local feel very sorry that we should have all this trouble, but we cannot seem to help matters any at present. We are doing what we can. We are sticking by our Grand Officers because we believe they are right.

When we see anything to prove they are not, then we will change and not until then.

Business is very poor here. Many of the members out of town working, but what few there is left are showing good interest to the local, attending the meetings and keeping their dues paid (all but a few that always manage to keep from two to five months behind), several old members have lately paid up one and two years' back dues, so that there is only two or three of that kind left. We will publish their names next month.

We have asked that the convention city be changed from Toronto, Canada, to Chicago, Ill., as we believe a much larger attendance can be had at Chicago.

And as there has been no convention for nearly four years, we want to see as many delegates as possible in September.

We have received five applications in the past week.

I will close by wishing success to all true brothers of the I. B. E. W.

S. A. STROUT.

San Francisco No. 151.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Things are about the same here in San Francisco.

The Home is letting men out every day and the Bell telephone seldom puts a man to work, still we are meeting with a great deal of success in organizing the fellows that are not carrying the little card, and I think that we could get them better if the brothers would put their shoulder to the wheel and help the good work along.

Another thing, brothers, we want to help the United Hatters of North America, because this is an important case in the law if this case is for the Hatters, and the labor movement we can feel safe in our future troubles.

Well, brothers, I will close with best wishes to all the brothers of our great Brotherhood. I have the pleasure of remaining, Fraternally,

JAMES A. HIMMEL,
Press Secretary.

Pine Bluffs No. 251.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am sending you a duplicate copy of a letter which I wrote J. W. Murphy, also a letter he wrote Local Union 251.

Do you know anything about how he got Local 251 on his list? It was a great surprise to us, for we are going to pay our dues to you as long as you and your organization is in existence, and when your organization quits, we quit too.

We are having an awful hard time trying to do business with our boys. We can't get them to attend meetings and quite a few of them are in arrears. I expect a bright future next month.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. JOHNSON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 5, 1909.

MR. R. H. RICHARDSON.

P. O. Box 248,

Pine Bluff, Ark.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: A recent circular lists your L. U. amongst those that are calling secessionists and rebels to men who support the principles of organized labor and majority rule.

Against this you are classed with the men who said they would either rule or ruin and take advantage of every opportunity to tyrannize over the members of this organization.

They proudly point to page 485 of the May Federationist and say they have driven 15,500 members from the ranks of this organization and follow up each local they find on strike in order to council with those who desire disorganization.

No accounting has been given for the moneys you have remitted to P. W. Collins since last July and the amount that should be returned and held available for defense and organizing purposes has been denied your D. C.'s.

An answer from you on these matters will determine whether you stand for the progress or dissolution of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. MURPHY,

General Secretary.

JWM-EAM

(Copy.)

PINE BLUFF, Ark., May 9, 1909.

MR. J. W. MURPHY,

Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of May 5, 1909, to Bro. R. H. Richardson, who handed it to me to answer, we know nothing of a circular lists that lists us—251—Local Union of the I. B. E. W., among the secessionists or rebels, as you call them, and this list had no business putting Local Union 251 on it. We are supporting the principles of organized labor by belonging to the I. B. E. W. which has P. W. Collins as General Secretary. I hold P. W. C. receipt for monies paid him in the year 1909, of which I am proud to say, we are going to stay with the I. B. E. W. of which we have been since 1902. Mr. Murphy, you can't "fool all of the members all of the time."

Fraternally,

J. W. JOHNSON.

Sioux Falls No. 360.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Our local is still doing business at the same old stand, and although there are still a few men in our business who have not yet joined us, we are in hope of getting them in the near future.

For some years past it seems there has been little or no attention paid to the city electrician's job in our city, but this spring the brothers have awakened to the fact that this should be a union job, and on several occasions different members have talked with the mayor about it. The local has endorsed a candidate to be recommended to the Federation of Labor, and as the electrician has not been appointed we are still hoping for favorable results.

It seems that the other locals in Sioux Falls are having their troubles also. A short time ago some of the tailors were called out of the open shops. They have succeeded very well, for there still remains but one open shop.

We have on several occasions received letters from different locals asking for help, which we have given, but as to whether their per capita is sent to the same place as ours, we have some doubt.

In one or two instances we have had men ask for admission to No. 360 and have found that their per capita has not been sent to our recognized head office, thus necessitating much delay and we are sincerely hoping that this question will be speedily and satisfactorily settled for the good of all of our brothers.

SECRETARY 360.

Milwaukee No. 528.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We are ashamed to admit that this is the first article we have inserted in the WORKER thus far. Our local is yet in its infancy, having but a membership of twenty-four, who are working hard to increase that number.

A May ball, given by our local on the 22d of May, proved a great success, socially and financially, and with this encouragement we intend giving similar entertainments in the future.

PETER J. ELZ,
Press Secretary.

Van Buren No. 637.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am writing you a few lines to let you know that regardless of the lying statements being sent out by the Murphy-Reid faction, that Local No. 637, Van Buren,

Ark., is still on the right side and thriving. I also wish to state in answer to a ber of the Reid Worker in regard to the Fort Worth convention of the District muckraking statement in the April number of the District Council that Van Buren did not send an unwilling delegate. Neither did they adopt any resolutions condemning the actions of the District Council. Their information is some of the lies of the District Council disrupter "G. T. White," who came sneaking to G. V. P. Noonan's room after the convention trying to spy on what the bona fide District Council had done at the convention. I wish to say to Mr. G. T. White that if he sends any more of his lying statements regarding Local No. 637 I will make it a personal matter and choke some of his black lies down his dirty throat. I was the delegate to that Fort Worth District convention, and I am in position to know what was done there, and Local No. 637 knows just what they are doing without any interference of either Mr. "White" or any of his disrupting colleagues. Whenever Local No. 637 of Van Buren is convinced that the St. Louis convention was legal, we will take off our hats to Murphy and Reid, but until this is done we are still on the side of right and justice.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY A. TODD,
Financial Secretary.

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